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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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NOW 'TIS M'GILL

LOUISVILLE (KY.) LABOR FAKIR UNDER CHARGES OF FELONY.

A Long-Time Traducer of the Socialist Labor Party, McGill Finally Reaches the End of His Tether—Charged With Robbing the Central Labor Union—A Retrospect Back to 1896.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 7.—It has come. Of course, it had to. James McGill, editor of the Journal of Labor—a regular pulpit for the corruptionists in the labor movement to traduce the Socialist Labor Party from—is in limbo on the charge of felony perpetrated upon the Central Labor Union.

Warrants were sworn out in the police court by J. E. Merrick, charging James McGill, editor of the Journal of Labor, and Charles Peetz, former business manager of the same paper, with obtaining goods under false pretenses and with unlawfully converting goods to their own use.

Warrants were sworn out as the result of the alleged frauds committed in connection with the carnival given by the Central Labor Union in September. As exclusively announced in the Times yesterday, Mr. Merrick charges that gross frauds were committed on the Central Labor Union, and that had the carnival authorities been honestly dealt with the central body would have made instead of losing several hundred dollars.

Mr. Merrick, who is Chairman of the Auditing Committee, which investigated the accounts of the Carnival Committee, went to the office of the Clerk of the Police Court this morning. He swore out two warrants against James McGill. One of the warrants accuses McGill of obtaining $10 from the Ahrens & Otet Manufacturing Company and $5 from Hirsch Bros. & Co. by false pretenses.

Three warrants were sworn out against Charles Peetz, charging him with unlawfully converting goods to his own use. The goods, it was alleged, come from C. C. Bickel, Bernheim Bros. and William Kohlhepp, and consisted of cigars and whisky. It was represented that Peetz obtained these goods from the firms named with the understanding that they should be turned over to the carnival, but he did not do so, but used the goods for his own use.

The warrants were placed in the hands of Detectives Thomas Maher and Charles Ross, who went out after the accused shortly after 11 o'clock.

McGill surrendered himself to the officers shortly after noon.

It is understood that Mr. Merrick will go before the grand jury on Monday to tell what he knows about frauds in connection with the labor carnival.

Mr. Merrick said in regard to a statement alleged to have come from McGill and which appeared in a morning paper:

"The statement of Mr. McGill that he not only collected $10 from Ahrens & Ott, but also made other collections which he applied to pay his bill of $75 for advertising doesn't have any bearing on the case, since he will have to show in the courts what authority he had for assuming in advance that there would be a deficit on the carnival and that he would have to withhold this money to satisfy his own bill against the carnival authorities. There are other people to whom the Carnival Committee also owes money, but there is no record that any of these other creditors assumed this authority to go out and collect money due the carnival and apply it to their own purposes."

McGill and his pals are not unknown to the readers of The People. At this juncture it will be interesting to read over again the following report from this city that appeared in The Weekly People of March 29, 1896:

KENTUCKY

SOCIALISM OPENS FIRE ON THE BOURBON STATE—FIVE FAKIRS LAID LOW.

De Leon at Louisville—An Attempt of Labor Political Machinists to Prevent Their Victims From Hearing the Truth Fills the Meeting Hall With an Enthusiastic Audience—Socialist Presidential Electors Will Be Nominated in Kentucky and Indiana.

Louisville, March 22.—The meeting this afternoon was an unqualified success. To what the large attendance that filled the Turn Hall, and its enthusiasm were mainly ascribable, may seem strange. They were ascribable to the local fakirs!

How? Thus:

There is in this town a precious quintet of fakirs—James McGill, Joe Hennemann, Joe Scheffler, Nace Vetters and E. L. Cronk—who pose as "labor leaders" and have been running things to suit themselves. They deserve individual introduction.

Just like the New York worthies, James P. Archibald and John O'Connol, the one of which claims to be of the Paperhangers and the other of the Cigarmakers' Union, but neither of whom works at his trade, and both of whom simply use their unions as a footstool upon which to climb into the C. L. U. and there to set themselves up for sale to the politicians, James McGill is nominally of the Horse Collar Makers' Union, but holds a public office in the public warehouses.

Similarly Joe Hennemann. Nominally he is a carpenter and keeps up the illusion by "representing" his organization (Union No. 7) in the Louisville C. L. U. He, too, has a public job on the canal that is being constructed.

Similarly Joe Scheffler. He "represents" Tailors' Union No. 49 in the C. L. U. But his tailoring consists in keeping a sweat shop, where he "sweats" from 20 to 40 girls. He is a rich man, a stockholder of city railroads and banks, and a trusty defender of the officers of his union who steal from the union's fund. In 1894, for instance, when the Rochester journeymen tailors were on strike, this union appropriated $10 for the strikers; but it never got to Rochester, and when questions were asked Joe bullied and browbeat the inquirers and caused them to drop out disgusted.

Similarly Nace Vetters. He also "represents" the Horse Collar Makers' Union in this C. L. U.; is, accordingly, a colleague of McGill's, and, like McGill, does not work at his trade but holds the job of deputy in the City Court.

Most picturesque of all is E. L. Cronk. He is of no union at all, yet "represents" in the C. L. U. something or other. The wags here say he represents the "Amalgamated Fakirs' Union." He calls himself "editor" and claims to have a paper, the "New Era." But the paper has not 300 subscribers, and its contents, so far from foreshadowing a new era, reflect simply the oldest of old era style of "pure and simple" boodledom.

This combination of bullies, ignoramuses and corruptionists emitted a long and prolonged howl at last Sunday's meeting of the C. L. U. when a letter from our Louisville Section was read notifying the body that Daniel De Leon was to lecture to-day on "Trade Unionism, Old and New," and inviting the delegates to attend. The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, the Socialist Labor Party and De Leon were roundly denounced by these five paladins of "organized labor." They are said to have stormed and carried on at such a rate that the rest of the delegates were bluffed, and the invitation was "contemptuously tabled."

But these gentlemen overshot their mark. The noise they made caused the papers to notice it. Last Monday's papers all contained reports, more or less lengthy, of the scene and thus made public what was intended to remain secret.

It goes without saying that the rank and file in this city deeply mistrust McGill & Co.; it has seen them gracing the Republican and Democratic political platforms alternatively, year in and year out, as the "representatives of the working class;" it has seen them get jobs while itself grew poorer; and while it never yet had gathered itself together and thrown them overboard, it has been seized with an indistinct notion that what McGill & Co. damned must be the reverse of damnable. The C. L. U. reports, published in the papers, gave public notice that the quintet had damned a certain movement, a certain meeting, a certain man, and the feeling was quite general that the meeting was worth attending.

Nor was this all. Our comrades had the inspiration of sending to De Leon, who was then in Cincinnati, full clippings of the reports. He picked out one of the papers, the Evening Times, and sent the following letter, which the paper published in full in its issue of the 20th:

"Cincinnati, O., March 19, 1896.

"Editor of the Times:

"Dear Sir:—Last Monday's Louisville papers contained reports of the meeting of the Louisville Central Labor Union, from which it appears that some of the leaders of that body indulged in considerable denunciation of myself as an 'enemy of organized labor,' etc., and refused to accept an invitation to attend a meeting which I am to address in your city Sunday, the 22d inst., in Beck's Hall, at 2:30 p. m., on the subject of 'Trades Unionism, Old and New.'

"Will you allow me space in your valuable columns to hereby extend a challenge to all these gentlemen who are so ready to denounce at a safe distance that they appear at the above-named place and time, and deny, if they dare—not with blackguardism or rantings, but with arguments—the proofs I shall adduce and have adduced that the 'labor leaders' whom New Trade Unionism attacks, and has successfully exposed, are the real enemies of organized and of all labor?

"I undertake to prove that these worthies, the 'labor fakirs,' are mainly

(Continued on Page 6.)

SOCIALISM IN AUSTRALIA

[The following partial report is from the October 3 issue of The People, official organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Australia, published at Sydney, New South Wales. It is herewith reproduced as it affords an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the working class movement and conditions in the Antipodes.]

THE SENATE.

Opening Campaign Meeting

The opening meeting of the Socialist Labor Party's campaign in connection with the Federal Senate election eventuated in Protestant Hall on Monday night last. All the seating accommodation in the body of the hall was filled, and a good sprinkling of people availed themselves of the use of the gallery. The portion of the body of the hall set apart for women was well patronized by the newly enfranchised voters. The large audience was attentive and appreciative, greeting each speaker with unstinted applause. On the wall backing the platform was displayed the party's motto: "The World for the World's Workers." enlivened on either side with S. L. P. emblems arranged with waratahs, together with enlarged photographs of Karl Marx and William Liebknecht. These decorations were the work of the women members and friends who took a more than passing interest in the success of the meeting. While not madly enthusiastic, each speech was punctured with intelligent applause.

The chairman, Mr. S. C. Clarke, briefly pointed out the reasons why the Australian Socialist League had determined to contest the Senate elections. Many people opposed such a step as being premature, but there was no other course left open if they wished to justify their existence as a political party, and desired to transmit socialist thought. * * *

The Socialist Labor Party stood clear and distinct from all other political parties, and regarded politics as a means to an end. They hailed the enfranchisement of women with delight, because when the woman realized the power of the ballot to improve conditions, and understood Socialism and what it meant to them and their children, they would record a vote for the abolition of a system that enslaved them. He then called upon the first speaker.

Mr. A. Thomson said that the retirement through effluxion of time of a section of the senators returned by this State offered another opportunity of earmarking the convinced Socialist vote of New South Wales.

The S. L. P. were not out for the purpose of catching votes, the object being to make it possible for the registering of every convinced Socialist vote; the votes of men and women in this State who knew where they were and where they were going, and no vote was asked from anyone who failed to realize the necessity for a complete change in their relationship to the land and tools of production, and not until the working class were convinced of the urgency of a change in that connection could there be any material improvement in the well-being of the community. Notwithstanding all the restrictive and remedial legislation * * * * it was as difficult to-day for the worker to find remunerative employment as it was ten years back, and under existing conditions there was little possibility of getting any more than they now had, and the present state of things would continue in a more or less acute form until all reasoning men and women demanded the full product of their labor.

This was of as much importance to the woman as the man; the Socialist did not appeal to the women voters to segregate themselves in political bodies apart from the men. Politics was not a woman question or a sex question, but one which involved the interests of both sexes. The economic interests of the working class woman were inseparable from those of the man.

In this election the Socialist Labor Party were faced with a new circumstance. The Federal Parliament had passed into law an electoral act containing a clause which penalized all minority parties to the amount of £25 for each candidate not polling one-fifth of the votes polled by the lowest successful candidates. This was enacted with the sanction of the so-called labor party and was directly levelled at the Socialist Labor Party of this State for strictures passed upon its members for their ineptness, lack of courage and capacity to direct their efforts in the interest of the class who worked for wages. But the Australian Socialist League had risen to the occasion, the members having subscribed and collected the price they were called upon to pay for standing there that night as working-class candidates which meant to them no less a sum than £75.

The membership, while recognizing they were a minority party and as such would probably forfeit that amount, determined to place candidates in the field, that their views might be propagated. They would be found fighting the capitalist class on the political field to-morrow, the next day, and the next, until the class entirely disappeared, and this in spite of the conservative action of men who, before the abolition of the deposit qualification in N. S. W., had had the amount subscribed by working men, not a few of whom were again subscribing to the same object, imposed through the ineptness, cowardice and conservative instincts of men branding themselves labor politicians. (Applause.)

Referring to the High Federal Court appointments he said that no more indecent act had ever been perpetrated in an English-speaking community than that of the Prime Minister—Australia's Noblest Son—Mr. Barton, and his ministerial colleague, R. E. O'Connor, voting themselves into lucrative sinecure Federal jobs without consulting the electors of this State. It barely had its parallel in the corruption for which United States politics was well noted. Had it been a matter of giving a handful of working men 7s a day there would have been an upheaval throughout the Commonwealth, and the King-street and Hunter-street news sheets predicting that such extravagance would drive the country to the dogs, but not a word of protest was heard—even the bark of the people's watchdogs had been stilled. * *

The economic position of those who worked was little removed from chattel slavery—they were not tied to one master but a master they must have, and freedom was not for the man who worked for wages. He was entirely dependent upon the man or men who owned the land and machinery and when the owners of these factors in production failed to make profit the man with only his labor power to sell found himself on the street in the degrading position of offering himself for sale in return for food. (A voice: "Shame!") That was the exact position of the man who worked for wages to-day obnoxious as it was.

It was a condition of helpless and degrading dependency which was not to be altered by passing compulsory arbitration acts, navigation acts, merely nationalizing single monopolies, it could only be changed through the collective ownership and control of the land and instruments of production, and we propose this change calmly, urging upon the working-class to use their power of the ballot to vote out of existence the present system of private ownership. In this demand they did not stand alone; in every civilized country in the world working men and women were demanding a change in the irrelationship to the factors of production. The Socialist stood in line with the scientist who saw no improvement possible till that was accomplished; they were also the peace party of the world.

A man deserved that which he produced, and the man who worked deserved the full reward of his labor, and no man who was not physically incapacitated could expect more. The physicially fitted man who produced nothing deserved nothing.

Parasitism, whether at the bottom or the top of society, was an evil. Many people believed in the justice of profit, and were unconcerned when in following the arbitration awards they discovered that dividends had exceeded the amount received by the producers in the Broken Hill mines by one million pounds, and in the eyes of even working-class people was legal, legitimate and honest, but while it was legal it certainly was not just or honest.

Society created private property and society should control property which was the creation of working men and women and children, instead of which it dominates them. While admitting the correctness of reward for superintendence the Socialist denied the right of a parasitic class to the lion's share of the collective efforts of the people.

On the ground that they refused to recognize the appropriative right of this class were they opposed to compulsory arbitration; it had also legalized nonunionism, and was used by the unionist to evade sacrifice, and a community which evaded sacrifice to gain an end was standing on the brink of retrogression. the history of unionism proved this contention, even the so-called labor parties were the creatures of a strike, and their creation involved sacrifice.

Unionism to-day sought to lift only a section and to set up a fence against the rest of the workers; they should embrace all men and women who work. The Socialist proposal to nationalize the two essential factors in production—land and machinery—was the only practical solution of the problems facing society, all others were attempts to put plasters on festering sores, not eradicating the cause. * * * *

In conclusion he urged every man and woman to place themselves politically and economically; to become earnest propagandists for Socialism, and in the interest of themselves, their children, and the whole human family, vote solidly at the ballot box for Socialism. (Loud applause.)

Mr. F. H. Drake said he stood that night as a delegate of an organization composed of working-class men and women who were convinced of the necessity for a complete change in the existing order of things. He had been deputed to deal with statistics concerning the relationship of the New South Wales worker to local wealth production, and to do this he would refer them to the figures collated by the State statistician, Mr. Coghlan, and which challenged contradiction. Every man and woman should take these figures, together with the statements made from the platform that night, and analyze them for themselves, and not swallow everything without close investigation.

In the first place, according to this authority, it was found that the estimated value of property amounted in 1901 to £370,000,000, and the number of persons who possessed wealth was shown as 187,480 out of an adult population of 700,000, leaving 512,740 practically propertyless, or in possession of so little that they did not find it worth their while to make a will.

The whole of the wealth of this State was the result of working-class effort, yet it was found that only a handful of people were in possession of property or wealth of any kind. Here was to be found a plain reason why the capitalist class were concerned in maintaining by law the profit-making institution of private property in the land and tools of production. It had often been said by working men and others that everybody could not hold property, a fact that every one would admit to be the case under capitalism, but under a system which recognized the right of the producer to the full reward of his labor such a thing was no utopia. * * * *

In the comparison of averages the small number of people owning large estates stood out prominently against the larger number owning smaller estates and which comprised those who were paying off for their little humpies by instalments, and who lived in perpetual fear of becoming unemployed and through foreclosure losing a life-time's savings. let them note the following comparisons in connection with the division of property: nearly one-half was owned by 2,367 persons; three-fifths was owned by 4,736; three-fourths by 10.815.

In the returns for 1900-1 it was shown that excluding £17,975,000 paid to debenture holders in Great Britain, an amount of £62,429,000 was divided between two classes. No. 1 class, representing those in receipt of incomes of over £200 numbering 31,222 persons received in the aggregate £17,575,000, which on an average gave to each person in that class £593. In the second class representing wage-earners with incomes under £200, and who number 410,618, they received an amount of £44,834,000, or an average of £109.

From the returns for 1901-2 we find that in No. 1 class numbering 29,700 persons received in the aggregate £19,630,000 or an average of £650 each; the wage-earning second class comprising 567,000 persons received £45,630,000 or an average of £80 per head per year, or £1 12s per week.

That wealth concentration and the ousting of the small retailer and manufacturer was no idle boast was proved in the comparing of the returns quoted. In the latter return while the number of persons were reduced by 1,500 the amount received increased by £2,000,000, while the increase distributed among the second class amounted to only £796,000 there had been added to that class 156,000 persons.

It had been admitted by statisticians that Socialism was the only practical solution of wealth distribution and unemployment, the latter numbering in New South Wales according to the 1900-1 returns, 25,000, who are excluded from the wage-earning class in the distribution of wealth. It now remained for those who suffered to make a start in the direction of improving their economic position by voting themselves into possession of the land and instruments of production, distribution, and exchange. (Applause.)

Mr. J. O. Moroney prefaced his remarks by referring to the action of the capitalist press. They did not stand there that night in the interest of all classes of the community; the Socialist Labor Party stood all the time for only one class—the working class. (Hear, hear.)

Society was divided into two opposing forces, the working class and the capitalist class, and that these two classes have ever been in deadly conflict all history signified. The working class worked collectively to-day in the shop, the factory, and the mine, and while we were surrounded with different economic conditions and were mentally different, endowed with possibilities of larger conceptions, these only made the class struggle more pronounced. They therefore based their political and economic existence as a class and stood uncompromisingly in the interest of their own class.

A little over 100 years ago a revolution took place in the field of production through the introduction of machinery, which reduced the individual producer to a cog in the industrial wheel, who only contributed a small part in the process of making and completing a commodity, and yet with all the advantages that an improvement in the instruments of production offered, it was found in this the third year of the twentieth century that the position of the man who worked was no easier, no more secure, and certainly more degrading and dependent than it was previously. The reason was found in the fact that there existed in society a small owning class and a very large non-owning dependent class. And while the latter class produced collectively all the wealth it belonged to the former class. * * * *

These were irrefutable facts, and the same conditions which existed in America and England were growing in Australia in the form of industrial concentration, the combine and the trust, which wiped out competition in the capitalist ranks, eliminated waste, and with machinery increased production one hundredfold.

Socialists did not want to smash machinery, but as society collectively produced it they demanded that it should be collectively owned and controlled by society for the benefit of the whole community and not for a small section as now.

They had the trust in Australia in connection with the tobacco industry, and nearly every cigarette or plug of tobacco smoked was manufactured for the trust, the retailers were also brought into line with the trust, being practically compelled to sell the trust tobacco to the exclusion of that manufactured outside the trust, and concentration was fast coming to a head.

Socialism, it had been asserted, would break up the happy home and abolish the sanctity of the marriage tie, but what about the smashing of home life under capitalism.

The factory reports showed an increase in female and child labor in the industries of New South Wales, and in one case which came under his own personal knowledge, the introduction of a machine drove twenty men out, girls taking their places, the wives of the displaced men in not a few cases being forced to go to work in the factory to earn a little to keep the home from entirely disappearing. When the machine went into the factory the man came out to make room for the woman and the child. * * * *

We Socialists denied that labor was represented in any of the parliaments, those people branding themselves labor politicians legislating in the interest of all classes—the capitalist class and the working class, the sweater and the sweated.

That labor was a mere commodity, bought and sold in the open market as are cabbages and pumpkins, was demonstrated in the Broken Hill arbitration court award, when Judge Cohen placed labor in the same category as lead and silver. On the scales he put labor, which produced the lead and silver, together with the lead and tin, and on balancing them found that the property owners must be considered, thus the price of the miners' commodity must be conditioned by the price of lead and silver.

The Socialist said that labor and labor only produced wealth, and not a fraction should go to the idle non-producing class. * * * *

The little S. L. P. was in line with the militant Socialist movements in the world, and their battle-cry was Socialism for Capitalism. Socialism offered humanity the grandest opportunities ever presented in the world's history. In every country the Socialist movement was united in one international Socialist force fighting the one common enemy—capitalism.

Against all odds, the apathy and indifference of their own class, the Socialist Labor Party had determined to come out into the open and fight for their convictions irrespective of the result, and they were prepared to pay the penalty for holding convictions and the price demanded for the privilege of recording a Socialist vote.

Those who believed with us were alone asked to vote our ticket, those who did not should vote for the capitalist class and their henchmen, and the continuation of existing conditions, and whatever may be the verdict they could be assured that the Socialist Labor Party would still be found fighting from the 1st of January to the 31st of December. (Prolonged applause.)

At the conclusion of the addresses a number of questions were put and answered, which brought to a close a most successful and enthusiastic meeting.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

CONGRESSIONAL

HOUSE AND SENATE ENGAGED AT "KILLING TIME."

Determination of Majority to Enact Little Legislation Has Turned Congress Into Go-As-You-Please Rambling Debating Club—Exception in Senate—Hoar's Resolution on Panama—Its Disconcerting Effect.

As far as the House is concerned, Congress is practically idle. It is evident that the plan of the Republican majority is to enact only such legislation as may be absolutetly necessary. It fears to raise more targets for Democratic shafts during the pending Presidential campaign. As a consequence, the House has been virtually all the time in Committee of the Whole, obtensibly on the Pension Appropriation bill. But such latitude is allowed on the discussion that the greatest variety of irrelevant subjects have come up, with reciprocity from Canada down to Rural Delivery, with the Panama Canal bobbing up ever and anon. The House is "killing time." But that does not take away that the passages at arms are occasionally brisk. These, however, in the very nature of such desultory proceedings, are never sustained; they never develop into a parliamentry battle; they, accordingly, elicit no new or striking information. It is mainly oratory, with an evident design on both sides not to draw too close.

While such does not seem to be the principle animating the Senate, it amounts in substance to the same thing. The Cuban reciprocity bill was perfunctorily debated and passed, and has since received the President's signature and become law. Both parties stand committed to it. In that way neither apprehends that the other will ever twit it with the ills that must follow in its wake. Both seem to feel amply protected by the Sugar Trust, the only and certain beneficiary of the measure.

After the Cuban bill was disposed of, the decks were clear and Panama was taken up. The event of the week in the matter was Senator Hoar's resolution, calling upon the President for information on the ground that "the documents so far submitted place the Administration in a bad light, from which fuller information, 'it may be expected,' may free it." The wording of the resolution, together with the speech it was backed up by, has caused uneasiness in Panama Canal circles. Already it begins to be hinted at that the treaty, which requires a two-thirds majority to ratify, may be rejected.

It is noticeable that both Senator Hoar's speech and the speeches of Democratic Senators who spoke on his side, place their objections wholly on the indecency of recognizing a republic that, like Richard III., "came into this breathing world sarce half made up," and of aiding and abetting secession from a friendly nation with whom, moreover, this country was under treaty obligations to protect the integrity of its territory. As indicated by these speeches, they all intimate corruptoin, while disclaiming to do so. Nevertheless, none has yet touched the real chord, to wit, that the corruption was not even in favor of a scheme which promoted the desired canal, but that it was, in fact, in favor of a scheme intended to retard at least the building of the desired waterway, seeing that the Panama problem is infinitely harder to tackle than the Nicaragua enterprise, and that the move was made in obedience to the intrigues of the Panama Railroad Company. In the House, the point has been made, however incidentally. It may yet flare up into livid flame.

TAKE NOTICE!

Owing to the fire, which affected the editorial rooms of The Daily People and the office of the National Secretary, work in the office of the latter has been temporarily interrupted.

Correspondents, not receiving replies as promptly as expected, will please have patience for a few days.

Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary.

L. A. 342, CLEVELAND, O.

Forest City Alliance, L. A. 342, S. T. and L. A., will hold its next regular meeting Wednesday, January 6, at 8 p. m. at the office of "Clevelander Volksfreund," 193 Champlain street, corner Seneca.

All members are urgently requested to be present as business of great importance is to be transacted. Members of Section Cleveland S. L. P. who are willing to join are cordially welcome.

Richard Koeppel, Rec. Secy.

THE SOCIAL MIRROR

THE COMEDY, PATHOS, SORROW AND SUFFERING A DRUG CLERK FINDS THERE

To the wooden Indian standing in front of a cigar store in a busy thoroughfare, the passing multitude offers no attraction. With equal equanimity and disinterestedness he stares at the passing panorama until he is removed and stowed away for the night. The social drama, which is a continuous performance, and parts of which can be seen wherever human beings gather, has no significance for him. The swaggering, leisurely, self reliant walk of the man of means, followed by the uncertain, shambling, shaky walk of the man out of work, with perhaps a hungry family at home, offers no food for thought for him. Equally oblivious is he towards the well dressed and bediamonded lady who, after spending the day shopping and pleasure hunting, is on her way to her luxurious and cheerful home, followed by a poorly and scantily dressed woman who, after spending her day in some shop, laundry or factory, is on her way to her home, where there is neither cheer, nor plenty, nor happiness; where the walls are cold and the floors are bare; where the wind and cold are constant visitors and are on such good terms with the family that they can enter any time of the day or night, without the ceremony of knocking. Furthermore, the passing of the patrol wagon with its load of wretches, the swish of the automobile with its load of luxury, and the mad speed of the ambulance on its way to bring help to some poor, injured worker, all this cannot arouse the interest of that wooden Indian.

Very much on a par with this wooden Indian is the wooden clerk behind the drug counter. The tragedies and comedies daily enacted in his presence, often with him as one of the actors, are of no particular significance to him. Like his wooden brother he is put behind the counter in the morning and removed at night. Passing events do not concern him. The social inequalities and monstrosities daily and almost hourly presented to his sight, fall upon opaque intellectual lenses and are not reflected to the brain. This world centres around him. The economic system he is interested in is his pocket, and an empty pocket it is at that. His heart, although deeply touched at times, and his anger, although sharply aroused at others, are only temporary demonstrations to differentiate him from the wooden Indian. And yet, were that drug clerk to arouse from his mental lethargy, were he to realize that humanity is or ought to be one family and that he is a member thereof, he would immediately become interested. Although confined from early morning till late at night within the four walls of a drug store, and although he formerly performed his duties like an automaton, his brain acting more by instinct than effort, he would begin to question and study. The whys and wherefores which never bothered him before would crop up every few minutes and clamor for an answer. He would have to settle questions and disputes with himself, which would lead to mental excursions into formerly unexplored regions; he would investigate and learn; and having investigated and learned from his own observations as well as having profited from the thoughts of others, very soon his road would lead him where all others lead; where all investigations lead; where philosophy leads; where necessity leads; where evolution leads, viz., towards the Co-operative Commonwealth.

As a mirror reflects everything in front of it, so is this social system reflected to a critical mind, exposing to it all the inequalities, absurdities, cruelties and injustice of capitalism. No matter where one's person happens to be or to what remote distances our mind's eye carries us, the hungry and all devouring spectre of capitalism can be seen stalking around, its claws sharpened for prey. When there is no opportunity to observe capitalism in action it offers opportunities to study the results of it. In the large drug stores, organized and conducted capitalistically, the wage slave clerk, or what not, has excellent opportunities to study the beast both ways. First, to watch it in its own lair. Second, to watch the effect of all beastdom upon the community.

As the stream of customers passes in review and disappears after making their purchases, all the ragged thorny edges of capitalism present themselves in all their hideousness. The rich and the poor intermingle. In their appearance, their talk, their dress, their purchases, they exhibit the characteristics of their class. The rich lady, in sealskins and diamonds, her face resplendent and reflecting all the luxuries that the possession of wealth generally brings, walks in majestically and orders ten dollars' worth of some table water to be delivered at her house. If the family be large and if they all fancy one sort or another of table waters, it is nothing unusual for such a household to consume the same amount of table water every week. Ten dollars spent on table water is not such a great amount, notwithstanding that it represents more than the average income of a wage slave for a week's work, but if that amount is spent on such an unimportant item, what must the total amount to? How many children must walk around with their little toes sticking out of their shoes so as to enable that family to spend ten dollars on table water? How many more children must wear rags on their little bodies so as to pay for delicacies consumed by this family? How many hearths must be cold, how many tears must be shed, how much suffering must be there in order to enable this family to live in regal splendor? This lady, who majestically orders and pays for all this, probably never thought of that. Let us be charitable and credit her with ignorance upon the subject. But be that as it may, what excuse can one offer for the existence of such a cursed system. Thus thinks the drug clerk as he watches the "lady" depart haughtily, leaving behind her a delicate odor of her favorite perfume.

This customer is followed by a man who in every inch of his person betrays the typical wage slave. The bony hands are there. The disjointed body is there. The effect of many years of unrelenting toil has played havoc with the lines on his face. They are deep and there are many of them. And yet his appearance is very pleasant. A soft and pleasant smile lights up his face as he approaches the clerk in a fatherly manner. The story he has to tell him is interesting, although he only tells one part of it. The clerk behind the counter knows the rest. He begins by stating that he is not an old man by any means, but that he noticed lately the appearance of gray hair upon his head. He mentions in a jocose way that he don't want to become an old man as yet. That he would like to get some preparation to color his hair and yet not injure it, etc., etc., but that is only part of the tale. The other part runs somewhat like this: His livelihood depends upon the sale of his labor power. In the labor market there is quite a supply of men young as to years and dark as to hair. In searching for a job he must compete with these. His gray hair are quite a hindrance. By dyeing his hair his chances for holding a job or getting one, are increased. This is the other part of the story that he don't care to acquaint the clerk with.

The clerk, of course, has such a preparation. It is positively excellent and it is guaranteed to dye the hair. It is also guaranteed to be perfectly harmless and to absolutely vegetable. Among these "vegetable" ingredients lead and sulphur can be found invariably. This, of course, the clerk knows, but dares not tell the man, as he would lose the sale as well as his job. The upshot of it all is that this poor wage slave departs with a bottle of hair dye, hair restorer, hair rejuvinator, or whatever its name may be, having spent a dollar which he can ill afford to, in order that his "brother," the capitalist, may not notice his advancing years and reward him, the wage slave, for a life of industry, labor, abstinence, obedience and so forth, with unconditional discharge.

The writer knows a great many poor women, wives of these unfortunate wage slaves, who, although with the unmistakable signs of poverty all around and about them, purchase every week or two for their husband's use, a bottle of dye stuff for the hair. Imagine the tax on a poor man's income that this must be! Gray hair, which even among savages brings respect and obedience, to-day, in our society, means poverty, starvation or charity for the workingmen. Thus reflects the drug clerk as he sees this unfortunate wage slave depart with a bottle of "vegetable" hair dye.

Now, it is the bully's turn. The man or woman who bulldozes and browbeats the clerk behind the counter, simply because he knows the clerk to be a slave and that he must keep his mouth shut. The bully customer may be rich or may be poor, but is generally some middle class man, labor aristocrat, or foreman or some such personage. The women bullies are mostly to be found among our snobocracy. These bullies belong to the days of slavery. It is this detestable class of human beings that whipped the slaves, set bloodhounds upon them, and auctioned off mothers of nursing infants. They would do it to-day if they had the opportunity.

Ye poor men, women and girls slaving behind the counter, you all have my sympathy. Your trials, your sufferings, are well known to me. Every crank, every idiot, every lunatic has full sway to tax our patience as well as our endurance, to the utmost. We MUST please them. No matter how utterly impossible it is at times to do that, yet we must do it for fear of a complaint to the manager, boss or floorwalker. Our independence in this glorious country of equality and liberty is so great, that we tremble and humilate ourselves like canines in order not to lose our jobs. This is indeed a condition of things for which our revolutionary forefathers shed their blood! This is a state of affairs about the gloriousness of which Fourth of July waters froth at their mouths and hypocritical reverends tell us to be thankful for!

But to return to that beast, the bully. We all know him. He crops up everywhere. In the cars he bullies the conductor. In the restaurant he abuses the waiters. In the theatre he makes all around him uncomfortable. In the stores he bullies the clerks. In the writer's experience, the very meanest, most savage bully he ever encountered was a man in street railroad uniform, with the words, "starter" embroidered on his cap. He was a tall, heavy man, weighing probably over 200 pounds. His face was florid and his eyes small. His stature, his weight, his general appearance made him an ideal bully. He terrorized, or tried to, almost every clerk behind the counter. He glared and shouted and threatened and panted worse than any wild beast could do. While this was going on, the writer's thoughts involuntarily wandered to the poor slaves in the employ of the street railways that have to earn a living for their families, while subject to the ruffianism and ignorance of such men. At the same time can any one help to infer, that it must have been just on account of these beastly qualities that this man was advanced, and that the street car companies need such men in order to keep their employees meek and submissive.

The above is only one instance. Such people are met with every day. Bullies don't vary in kind, but in degree. Still, they have their mission in capitalism. A system that produces strike breakers, Pinkerton thugs, militia union men, and other monstrosities, will also produce bullies. All these worthies are needed to secure capitalism in its spoils. With the overthrow of capitalism all these unnatural conditions that produced such individuals will disappear, and simultaneously with the disappearing of conditions will also disappear the above individuals.

The next customer of interest is a poorly clad young woman, her face denoting anxiety and suffering. Her baby, a little girl three years old, is very sick, in bed, she informs the clerk. In one hand she holds a small bottle, while in the other she exposes to the plain view of the clerk a dime, thus insinuating to him that whatever he intends to send to her child must not exceed this amount. Ten cents to cure a sick darling with! Her baby, which is to her as dear, if not dearer, than the millionaire baby is to her millionaire mother, must get relief for the sum of ten cents. The rich baby would have a nurse; a beautiful, comfortable bed, all comforts of the sick room; an experienced, able physician, etc., etc. Well, that rich baby is entitled to it all. She is sick and we must do all in our power to bring her back to health. But what about that poor baby suffering in a dingy little bed, in a stuffy, disagreeable room; with no trained nurses, no experienced physicians to attend her? All this poor baby's comforts, medicine and attendance are concentrated in the dime tightly clasped in an agonized mother's hand as she appealingly lifts her eyes to the clerk, with the picture of her suffering baby gnawing at her heart.

Poor mother! Poor baby! Condemned to suffer so that others may enjoy. Your clergyman will tell you its right, and it must remain so. Your lady of the charity association will visit you and leave a few pennies, after probably lecturing you upon your husband's lack of ability, push, industry, etc. Your political representative is at the seat of the government deeply engaged in bribery, wire pulling and the battles of the capitalists. All the world is against you poor, helpless creatures. But do not despair. Out of your own class mighty men and women are springing up to wage war for you and your baby. Skirmishes, light and severe, are of almost daily occurrence. The Socialist Labor Party is educating your fathers, husbands, brothers and sisters. The time is not far distant when they all will perceive the light and rise in one mighty phalanx.

Here the meditating drug clerk must collect himself again for further work. Still the customers come. The "swell" who smokes twenty-five and fifty cent cigars. The woman who pays five dollars for a bottle of perfume and four dollars for a box of soap, containing three cakes. The child who asks if she can buy two cents worth of camphorated oil which her mamma wants to rub on baby's chest. (She is told five cents is the smallest amount she can purchase.) The poor consumptive to buy the new advertised "cure" for consumption. The drug fiend for his "dope." The servant girl sent by her swell mistress with an order inclosed in an elegant envelope. (To the surprise of the clerk the order calls for morphine. More "dope".) And so they pass in a continuous stream. Victims of a system they do not understand, they are unconscious actors in a great play.

There is enough comedy, pathos, sorrow and suffering in this play, to engage the pen of stronger minds than the writer of this possesses. And such minds are discovering themselves not among the gilded youths, not among the bediamonded "ladies," not among the wonderful "geninses" of Wall Street, but in the humble dwellings of the workingmen. It is from there that the future may expect its thinkers and leaders. Oppressed and enslaved, overworked and overawed, with every agency doing its utmost to keep them in bondage and ignorance, against all that, the working class to-day produces and pushes in front men and women from its own ranks well able to take up the challenge of their oppressors and defeat them on the fields of science, philosophy and politics.

The capitalists realize that. Note how eagerly they will take up a challenge from any political opponent with the exception of the Socialist Labor Party. With all the advantages on their side, leisure, education, training, they invariably go down in defeat when confronted by an able man of our class. And small wonder. In trying to justify the existence of the present system they become entangled in such a mass of contradictory statements that the Socialist has only to hold them there and expose the falsehoods. Let us therefore be up and at them all the time. As the Salvation Army expects every day to be Sunday by and by, let us strive to have election day in our camp every day.

Time is precious and conditions are ripe. A tremendous tidal wave of approval of the principal and tactics of the honest, incorruptible S. L. P. will in the near future sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The seeds we have sown have not as yet appeared above the surface everywhere, but they are alive and will assert themselves soon. Therefore, good luck to the S. L. P. We are sure you are right, so go ahead! We have stood by you from the first and will stand by you to the last. We have witnessed and shared your struggles, and we shall also witness and share your final victory. These are the sentiments of an S. L. P. DRUG CLERK.

REPORT OF THE G. E. B., S. T. & L. A.

SUBMITTED TO THE EIGHTH NATIONAL CONVENTION, AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, DECEMBER 7-9.

To the Delegates of the Eighth National Convention of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance. Greeting:—

Comrades:—

In submitting the report of your General Executive Board for the year which has passed since the last National Convention, we do so with a feeling of gratification over the progress that has been made, and of confidence that your Convention will recognize that the Board has accomplished as much as was possible under the circumstances. We also feel confident that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is now in a better position than ever before to go forward and build up in a manner that will really mean something, if the comrades throughout the country will arise to the occasion, take hold in the proper spirit, and push the good work along in an energetic, aggressive manner befitting the advocates and builders of the New Trades-Unionism—the economic arm of the Revolutionary working class movement.

In order that the difficulties with which we are confronted upon taking office at the beginning of the year may be better understood, we deem it wise to explain the state of affairs as we found them.

Naturally, at the first meeting of the General Executive Board, we at once set about sizing up the situation in order to find out where we were at, and we are free to admit that the deplorable condition of affairs which our investigation presented to us, was, to say the least, none too encouraging. In the first place we found that as a result of the laxness or worse of our predecessors in office, a burden of debt had accumulated, amounting in all to $720.25 in amounts as follows:

To Goldman for printing.......	$325.00
To Auerbach for printing.......	100.00
To Siff Bros..................	38.00
Arbetaren	10.00
Rent to D. A. 49, Oct., Nov., Dec., 1902..................	23.25
L. A. 349, on account of loan due February 28, 1903...........	50.00
D. A. 4, Newark, N. J., on account loan.................	20.00
D. A. 22, for money advanced to Comrade Corregan for hall rent, mass meeting at Amsterdam, N. Y..................	7.50
Typewriting Inspection Co., rent of machine..................	12.00
Miss K. Pryor, typewriting work during year (see itemized bills)	73.25
Wm. L. Brower, salary 3 weeks..	45.00
Francis J. Green, ex-General-Treasurer	.45
Total	$704.45

Added to the above amounts there was as we later discovered, the following bills:

To Daily People, old debt........	$10.50
D. A. 21, Hartford, for subscription sent for Weekly People....	2.00
Fred Loehr, for binding Daily People File.......................	3.20
Total	$15.80

This brought the total of indebtedness up to the above-named amount of $720.25.

Some of these debts were pressing and it was up to us to meet them as soon as possible in part at least, and thus the first duty devolving upon us was not, as we should have wished, the planning of methods of agitation and organization but the devising of means of raising from our shoulders the financial burden the pressure of which was preventing us from being able to carry on any effective work because of lack of funds.

While at one of the first meetings in January, the Board was discussing ways and means of husbanding our resources and making them go as far as possible in meeting pressing debts and at the same time carrying on some work, the newly-elected General Secretary voluntarily proffered his services to the Board without remuneration until such time as our finances would permit of paying him something, although he was entitled to $15 per week, a proposition to reduce that salary having been voted down in the last National Convention. This offer the Board accepted and by it the item of secretary's wages was saved to the Alliance for a period of nearly five months. Our financial condition having by this time gradually improved, we then, in the latter part of May, decided to pay the secretary $5 per week, which paltry sum we have ever since managed to pay him.

LIABILITIES REMOVED.

In the case of the amount due Siff Bros. suit had been entered before the end of the previous year and we found that Siff's game apparently was to put us in as bad a hole as possible, with a view to crippling us still more. We simply played for time and succeeded in warding off his attacks so well that we were enabled to pay the claim and the legal fees besides—when we got ready, and not when Mr. Siff would have liked to have compelled us to.

The bills of Brower, Pryor, the Typewriting Inspection Co., the loans from organizations and other small accounts, were also paid off in the course of time.

As a result of careful figuring we have reduced our indebtedness by nearly $400 and have also been able to grant the request of D. A. 17 to remit the per capita tax for a period of five months, from July, leaving it to this convention to decide whether to extend the remission or not.

ORGANIZATION WORK.

Although our financial inability hampered us greatly, we did all we could to encourage the comrades in various places to agitate and organize wherever possible. Here it may be stated that the greatest progress was made in the textile centres of Rhode Island and Maine. In both States remarkable strides were made, and in connection with this, we feel it our duty to give due credit to the comrades of D. A.'s 17 and 19, particularly the Rhode Island comrades who, as a result of having put up the bravest fight in the history of the textile industry in their struggle with the American Woolen Company, were scattered all through the textile districts of New England, carrying with them the spirit of intelligent resistance to capitalist oppression—the spirit of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance—and to their teaching and example is due the great progress made by the Alliance in that industry during the past year.

When the year began there was no District Alliance in Providence. Many of the best members of L. A. 206 were driven from Olneyville after the strike and were sowing the good seed in other places. The local was crippled but the indomitable energy of its officers and active members, resulted in not only building it up again, but in forming locals and later reorganizing District Alliance No. 17, and enlisting the co-operation of other men who had recognized the correctness of the Alliance spirit and tactics, to accomplish the organizing of locals in other cities, so that at present there are seven good locals in the district and good prospects of building up many others in the textile industry in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine and possibly New Hampshire.

Another result which must be credited to the spread of the agitation and education along the lines of the S. T. and L. A. by those who took part in that memorable strike of the woolen weavers is the building up of D. A. 23 in Maine, which, though it had but one small local at the beginning of the year, is now in a flourishing condition with four good locals and bright prospects of rapid progress if the proper amount of work is done to attain that end.

District Alliance 19, of Lynn, Mass., has also done some excellent work, and it too, has a good future if proper advantage is taken of present conditions. This district has been in the midst of an economic struggle during the past year, brought on by the revolt of the shoeworkers against the notorious scab-furnishing outfit of the Tobin Boot & Shoe Workers' Union, and it did not fail to take advantage of that fact to spread alliance agitation among the striking workers, which has borne fruit in the formation of three new locals and an increase in the membership of the district.

D. A. 21 of Hartford, Conn., has also made progress and is in a much better condition than a year ago, and we believe its members are imbued with the right spirit and will continue to make it go forward.

D. A. 22, of Troy, N. Y., has been unable to do much until recently through lack of funds, both on the part of the D. A. and the General Executive Board. However, efforts have been and are being made to do effective work in that vicinity. Repeated requests for an organizer to go up to that part of New York State have been made to the Board and as soon as we could manage to do so Comrade August Gilhaus was sent to Troy and vicinity for a week, where we were assured the meetings held had good effect.

Comrade Berry was also sent to Wilmington, Del., to address the Bower Glazers of that city.

Requests for speakers have also been made by the S. L. P. organizations in Buffalo and Syracuse, New York and Erie, Pa. D. A.'s 3 of New Bedford, Mass., 19 of Lynn, Mass, and 23 of Maine, have also asked that speakers be sent into their districts, but lack of funds prevented compliance with those requests.

All these demands show the possibilities that are before us if the means were at hand to comply with them. By way of summing up the year's efforts in the line of organizing we may mention the list of new charters granted since January 1, as follows: L. A. 391, Solefasteners, Lynn, Mass.; 392, Weavers, North Vassalboro, Maine; 393, Waiters, New York; 394, Weavers and Spinners, Madison, Maine; 395, Lasters' Protective, Lynn, Mass.; 396, Skowhegan Textile Alliance, Skowhegan, Maine; 397, Egg Candlers, Newark, N. J.; 398, Woolen Dressers, Woonsocket, R. I.; 399, Mixed Alliance, Buffalo, N. Y.; 400, Swedish Machinists, Newark, N. J.; 401, Woolen Weavers, Uxbridge, Mass.; 402, Loomfixers, Woonsocket, R. I.; 403, Painters, Erie, Pa.; 404, Burlers and Sewers, Woonsocket, R. I.; 405, Mixed Alliance, Newark, N. J.; 406, Plumbers, Steamfitters and Helpers, Seattle, Wash.; 407, Mixed Alliance, Lowell, Mass.; District Alliance 23, Textile Workers, Maine, and the reorganization of District Alliance 17, Providence, R. I.

Dues were received from ten members-at-large, two old and eight new members. This we take as an indication of the confidence of isolated men who understand the fact that there is an absolute necessity for the building up of an economic organization imbued with the principles of Socialism, recognizing the class struggle and the need of eventually attaining political power along the lines of the Socialist Labor Party, and who further recognize that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is the only one meeting the requirements. And we may here add that it is not alone in the United States we find men showing this confidence and this recognition. It has been intimated to us by members of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain, that we may expect an application for an S. T. and L. A. charter from some comrades in the town of Falkirk in Scotland.

ISOLATED LOCALS.

The total of isolated locals in existence at the beginning of the year was nine, with a membership of less than 150, while at present there are ten, with about 200 members. Three new ones were organized. One old local was lapsed and another expelled.

MEMBERSHIP OF D. A.'S.

At the first of the year there were six District Alliances, composed of twenty-five Locals in good standing, with a membership of about 1,200. At the present time there are eight District Alliances, with forty-five Locals and a membership of 1,805.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

One of the difficulties with which we were confronted on taking office was the demoralized condition of affairs in New York City and in New Jersey. Over in D. A. 4 and Section Essex County, S. L. P., two elements had arisen, one a freakish crowd, who professedly upheld both organizations, but in reality understood the principles and tactics of neither.

The other element was composed of members of the S. L. P., who claimed not to believe in the need for the S. T. & L. A., but whose objections to it when analyzed could apparently be narrowed down to the same limit as those of all who oppose the economic movement, viz.: the fact that the other crowd with whom they personally disagreed were in it, and the still more important fact that the upholding and fighting for the progress of both the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A.—as is the duty of every sane person who has an intelligent conception of the situation—requires a high grade of moral courage and honesty and often calls for considerable self-sacrifice.

The main actors in the dissensions that ensued were one Frizelle and two or three others, who were afterward expelled from Section Essex County.

The fight between these now expelled traitors and their friends and their opponents, the petty bickerings and stupid quarrellings that it gave rise to, created an estrangement between the S. T. & L. A. and S. L. P. in New Jersey, which practically put a stop to all real work of any benefit to either.

All this, we are glad to inform you, we succeeded to a great extent in offsetting, the members of the Board coming personally into the field in their capacity as speakers for both organizations and establishing relations with the S. L. P. organizations in the State, to the extent of co-operating financially with the State Executive Committee of the New Jersey S. L. P. in the carrying on of outdoor agitation in Bayonne, Newark, Elizabeth, Paterson and other places, with the result that the D. A. is in a better condition than it was a year ago, and only needs a little proper effort on the part of its members to place it where it ought to be on a sound progressive basis.

In New York City things were not much better. There also an estrangement existed. D. A. 49, as a result of the inaptitude of some of its members and the stupid, and, to say the least, peculiar tactics of some of its officers, was in a sort of Rip Van Winkle lethargy. The Board undertook to wake it up by urging its members to display the proper interest and energy. When the members of D. A. 49 tried to do this they found an obstacle in the form of their Secretary, W. L. Brower, to whom in their lazy days they had given no less than four offices. The plan to rouse up the District didn't seem to suit this man, and he not only refused to resign and make room for some one better fitted, but immediately defied the District, and in conjunction with the District President, John Martin, proceeded in the most high-handed manner to take up charters and kill off all Locals which they thought would send delegates to the District opposed to continuing the then state of affairs.

Evidence was brought before the Board by members of the District, and, becoming satisfied as to the truth of the complaints of the unconstitutional actions of the Secretary and President, the Board promptly suspended them from office and declared the proceedings of a snap meeting called by them irregular. After that the affairs of 49 were put in better shape, and we believe that it will henceforth make a rapid move forward.

In the case of L. A. 45, San Francisco, Cal., as reported in recently published minutes of the Board, it was proven to our satisfaction that the men controlling that Local were acting in a traitorous manner in their conduct in holding an attitude that prevented the progress of the S. T. & L. A. and stood in the way of the formation of a Section of the Socialist Labor Party in San Francisco, so we expelled the Local and delegated a comrade of L. A. 325, Los Angeles, to look after the taking up of the property and found a new Local if possible.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Since the work accomplished during the year was so good, all things considered, and the prospects before us are so bright if we make a proper effort to take advantage of them, we would recommend that this Convention take steps to provide for the sending out of a General Organizer for the purpose of carrying on an aggressive campaign of agitation and organization in the states before named, with the ultimate view of establishing National Industrial Alliances whenever and wherever possible. There is a large field before us in the textile and shoe districts of New England, in the industrial cities of New York and Ohio, and in this vast network of working-class cities here in the State of New Jersey.

We would also suggest that this convention indorse the calling for voluntary contributions to a fund to help in carrying out the work outlined in the above recommendations.

And we further recommend that it be the sense of this Convention that all Local Alliances be instructed to carry out section 6 of Article XV. of the Constitution in order that our Official Organ, The Weekly People, may be placed in the hands of as many members as possible for their better education in the principles of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

And we still further recommend that all members be recommended to study the literature of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor Party, and to join the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and work for their

(Continued on page 3.)

FACTORY WORK AS IT IS AND MIGHT BE

A SERIES OF FOUR PAPERS BY WILLIAM MORRIS, REPRINTED FROM "JUSTICE" IN THE "CRAFTSMAN" FOR DECEMBER.

I.

At a meeting of the Commons Preservation Society, I heard it assumed by a clever speaker that our great cities, London in particular, were bound to go on increasing without any limit, and those present accepted that assumption complacently, as I think people usually do. Now, under the present Capitalist system, it is difficult to see anything which might stop the growth of these horrible brick encampments; its tendency is undoubtedly to depopulate the country and small towns for the advantage of the great commercial and manufacturing centres; but this evil, and it is a monstrous one, will be no longer a necessary evil when we have got rid of land monopoly, manufacturing for the profit of individuals, and the stupid waste of competitive distribution; and it seems probable that the development of electricity as a motive power will make it easier to undo the evils brought upon us by capitalist tyranny, when we regain our senses and determine to live like human beings; but even if it turns out that we must still be dependent on coal and steam for force, much could still be done toward making life pleasant, if universal co-operation in manufacturing and distribution were to take the place of our present competitive anarchy. At the risk of being considered dreamers, therefore, it is important for us to try to raise our ideals of the pleasure of life; because one of the dangers which the social revolution runs is that the generation which sees the fall of Capitalism, educated as it will have been to bear the thousand miseries of our present system, will have far too low a standard of refinement and real pleasure. It is natural that men who are now beaten down by the fear of losing even their present pitiable livelihood, should be alse to see nothing further ahead than relief from that terror and the grinding toil under which they are oppressed; but surely it will be a different story when the community is in possession of the machinery, factories, mines, and land, and is administering them for the benefit of the community; and when, as a necessary consequence, men find that the providing of the mere necessaries of life will be so far from being a burdensome task for the people that it will not give due scope to their energies. Surely when this takes place, in other words when they are free, they will refuse to allow themselves to be surrounded by ugliness, squalor and disorder, either in their leisure or their working hours.

Let us, therefore, ask and answer a few questions on the conditions of manufacture, so as to put before us one branch of the pleasure of life to be looked forward to by Socialists.

Why are men huddled together in unmanageable crowds in the sweltering hells we call big towns?

For profit's sake; so that a reserve army of labor may always be ready to hand for reduction of wages under the iron law, and to supply the sudden demand of the capitalist gamblers, falsely called "organizers of labor."

Why are these crowds of competitors for subsistence wages housed in wretched shanties which would be a disgrace to the Flathead Indians?

For profit's sake; no one surely would build such dog-hutches for their own sake; there is no insuperable difficulty in the way of lodging people in airy rooms decently decorated, in providing their lodgings not only with good public cooking and washing rooms, but also with beautiful halls for the common meal and other purposes, as in the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, which it would be a pleasure merely to sit in.

Why should any house, or group of lodgings, arranged in flats or otherwise, be without a pleasant and ample garden, and a good playground?

Because profit, competition and rents forbid it. Why should one-third of England be so stifled and poisoned with smoke that over the greater part of Yorkshire (for instance) the general idea must be that sheep are naturally black? and why must Yorkshire and Lancashire rivers run mere filth and dye?

Profit will have it so: no one any longer pretends that it would not be easy to prevent such crimes against decent life: but the "organizers of labor," who might better be called "organizers of filth," know that it wouldn't pay; and as they are for the most part of the year safe in their country seats, or shooting—crofters' lives—in the Highlands, or yachting in the Mediterranean, they rather like the look of the smoke country for a change, as something, it is to be supposed, stimulating to their imaginations concerning—well, we must not get theological.

As to the factories themselves: why should there be scarcely room to turn round in them? Why should they be, as in the case of the weaving sheds of oversized cotton factories, hot houses for rheumatism? Why should they be such miserable prisons. Profit-grinding compels it, that is all; there is no other reason why there should not be ample room in them, abundant air, a minimum of noise: nay, they might be beautiful after their kind, and surrounded by trees and gardens; in many cases the very necessities of manufacture might be made use of for beautifying their surroundings; as for instance in textile printing works, which require large reservoirs of water.

In such factories labor might be made, not only no burden, but even most attractive; young men and women, at the time of life when pleasuse is most sought after, would go to their work as to a pleasure party: it is most certain that labor may be so arranged that no social relations could be more delightful than communion in hopeful work: love, friendship, family affection, might all be quickened by it; joy increased and grief lightened by it.

Where are the material means to come from for bringing this about? Fellow-workers, from the millions of surplus value wrung out of your labor by the "organizers of filth;" screwed out of you for the use of tools and machines invented by the gathered genius of ages, for the use of your share of Earth, the Common Mother.

It is worth while thinking about, fellow-workers! For while theologians are disputing about the existence of a hell *elsewhere*, we are on the way to realizing it *here*: and if capitalism is to endure, whatever may become of men when they *die*, they will come into hell when they *live*:

To this Socialists answer, and rightly, that we have not set ourselves to build up a system to please our tastes, nor are we seeking to impose it on the world in a mechanical manner, but rather that we are assisting in bringing about a development of history which would take place without our help, but which nevertheless compels us to help it, and that under these circumstances it would be futile to map out the details of life in a condition of things so different from that in which we have been born and bred. Those details will be taken care of by the men who will be so lucky as to be born into a society relieved of the oppression which crushes us, and who surely will be not less, but more prudent and reasonable than we are. Nevertheless, it seems clear that the economical changes which are in progress must be accompanied by corresponding developments of men's aspirations; and the knowledge of their progress cannot fail to arouse our imaginations in picturing for ourselves that life at once happy and manly, which we know social revolution will put within the reach of all men.

Of course the pictures so drawn will vary according to the turn of mind of the picturer, but I have already tried to show in "Justice" that healthy and undomineering individuality will be fostered and not crushed out by Socialism. I will, therefore, as an artist and handicraftsman, venture to develop a little the hint contained in this journal of April 12th on the conditions of pleasant work in the days when we shall work for livelihood **and pleasure** and not for "profit."

II.

Our factory then, is in a pleasant place; no very difficult matter, when, as I have said before, it is no longer necessary to gather people into miserable sweltering hordes for profit's sake, for all the country is in itself pleasant or is capable of being made pleasant with very little pains and forethought. Next, our factory stands amidst gardens as beautiful (climate apart) as those of Alcinous, since there is no need of stinting it of ground, profit-rents being a thing of the past, and the labor on such gardens is like enough to be purely voluntary, as it is not easy to see the day when seventy-five out of every hundred people will not take delight in the pleasantest and most innocent of all occupations; and our working people will assuredly want open air relaxation from their factory work.

Even now, as I am told, the Nottingham factory hands could give many a hint to professional gardeners in spite of all the drawbacks of a great manufacturing town. One's imagination is inclined fairly to run riot over the picture of beauty and pleasure offered by the thought of skillful co-operative gardening for beauty-sake, which beauty would by no means exclude the raising of useful produce for the sake of livelihood.

Impossible! I hear an anti-Socialist say. My friend, please to remember that most factories sustain to-day large and handsome gardens, and not seldom parks and woods of many acres in extent; with due appurtenances of highly paid Scotch professional gardeners, wood-reeves, bailiffs, gamekeepers, and the like; the whole being managed in the most wasteful way conceivable; only the said gardens, etc., are say, twenty miles away from the factory, out of the smoke, and are kept up for one member of the factory only, the sleeping partner to wit, who may, indeed double that part by organizing its labor (for his own profit), in which case he receives ridiculously disproportionate pay in addition.

Well, it follows on this garden business that our factory must make no sordid litter, befoul no water, nor poison the air with smoke. I need say nothing more on that point, as "profit" apart, it would be easy enough.

Next, as to the buildings themselves, I must ask leave to say something, because it is usually supposed that they must of necessity be ugly, and truly they are almost always at present mere nightmares; but it is, I must assert, by no means necessary that they should be ugly; nay, there would be no serious difficulty in making them beautiful, as every building might be, which serves its purpose duly, which is built generously as regards material, and which is built with pleasure by the builders and designers; indeed, as things go, those nightmare buildings aforesaid sufficiently typify the work they are built for, and look what they are: temples of overcrowding and adulteration and overwork, of unrest in a word; so it is not difficult to think of our factory buildings, showing on their outside, what they are for: reasonable and light work, cheered at every step by hope and pleasure. So, in brief, our buildings will be beautiful with their own beauty of simplicity as workshops, not bedizened with tomfoolery as some are now, which do not any the more for that hide their repulsiveness; but, moreover, besides the mere workshops, our factory will have other buildings which may carry ornament further than that; for it will need dining hall, library, school, places for study of various kinds, and other such structures; nor do I see why, if we have a mind for it, we should not emulate the monks and craftsmen of the Middle Ages in our ornamentation of such buildings; why we should be shabby in housing our rest and pleasure and our search for knowledge, as we may well be shabby in housing the shabby life we have to live now.

And again, if it be doubted as to the possibility of getting these beautiful buildings on the score of cost, let me once again remind you that every great factory does to-day sustain a palace (often more than one) amidst that costly garden and park aforesaid out of the smoke; but that this palace, stuffed as it is with all sorts of costly things, in for one member of the factory only, the sleeping partner,—useful creature! It is true that the said palace is mostly, with all it contains, beastly ugly; but this ugliness is but a part of the bestial waste of the whole system of profit-mongering, which refuses cultivation and refinement to the workers, and therefore can have no art, not even for all its money.

So we have come to the outside of our Factory of the Future, and seen that it does not injure the beauty of the world, but adds to it rather. On another occasion, if I may, I will try to give a picture of how the work goes on there.

(To Be Concluded Next Week.)

? ? ? ? ? QUESTIONS FOR WORKINGMEN ? ? ? ? ?

Among the many perplexing questions which confront the working class to-day is one which forces itself to the front with an ever-increasing pertinacity and vehemence that demands an answer.

The question is this: Will the working class of this country continue the present system which enables a class numerically small, and daily becoming smaller, to appropriate four-fifths of the workingman's product, and by such appropriation be enabled to live in luxury and idleness, so that if it becomes too warm its members can go to the Adirondacks, or if too cool they can go to Florida, or perhaps vary the monotony by going over to Europe and studying the products of the old masters and run the round of the gambling hells of Baden Baden, and incidentally purchase a duke or a lord for their daughters? Or will the working class, numerically large, enjoy the product of their toil and live in comfort and luxury themselves, with ample time for rest and recreation and opportunity to develop their being, mentally, morally and spiritually, as the creator intended them to do?

What are the facts to-day as regards the working class? Do we need to ask such a question? Does not every workingman by his daily experience have forced upon him the fact that he is only a few weeks from the poor house? Does he not know that if he loses his job or becomes unable to work on account of sickness, so that even the scanty pittance he receives stops—the butcher and the baker must live as well as he, and if he cannot sell his labor power so as to give the product that he receives for such sale as they make—starvation stares him in the face?

When we speak of the sale of labor power we mean that power which lies in the sight of the eye, the hearing of the ear, the skill of the fingers, the strength of the muscles and the genius of the brain, and which can only be sold by the man going with it, and for the sale of which he receives about enough to keep him in fair condition to continue to produce for the parasite class and reproduce his kind to go through the same process ad infiinitum.

Does not the working class know that as soon as the sale of their labor power stops grim want begins to creep upon them; and because of its power his spirit is cowed and he meekly submits to indignities and insults that, given other conditions, he would resent in such a manner that there would be no repetition of them? And these indignities and insults are heaped upon him with impunity because of the fact that the tools of production and distribution, which must be operated collectively are owned privately and can only be used while so owned by the sale of labor power.

Now, it must be evident to even the dullest mind that amelioration of the condition of the working class cannot be expected unless a radical reorganization of the system of production and distribution takes place. And when we say radical we mean an entire reorganization—from the ground up.

As the capitalist system rests upon its control of the powers of government, so that in the operations of government the interests of the capitalists are the first consideration, it becomes plainly evident that if the working class desire their interests conserved it must be by the capture of this stronghold, i. e., by the capture of the government, that laws may be put in force for their benefit.

This can only be done by an organization fitted for that purpose, and that is the Socialist Labor Party. Naturally, and correctly, any one would ask what are the claims of the Socialist Labor Party as an agency by which this work will be done?

Briefly stated they are as follows: From its first inception the Socialist Labor Party has had but one aim, viz., the emancipation of the working class from the necessity of having its members sell their labor power and to submit themselves to the will of the capitalist class, simply because the members of that class hold the tools of production and distribution in their hands as private property, a form of servitude is rightly designated as wage slavery.

So true has the Socialist Labor Party been to this aim that it challenges criticism of any of its official acts while battling in the midst of the enemies it has had to encounter.

The Socialist Labor Party challenges the production of an instance in which it has deviated from its fixed aim in order to gain any temporary advantage which might accrue from a compromise with outside sources.

The Socialist Labor Party challenges the production of an instance in which a corrupt member has not been expelled as soon as his true nature became manifest, even to the extent of suspension and reorganization of a whole State, as was the case in Pennsylvania. No other political party can approach this record. and we ask you workingmen if this is not a party which should command your respect and support?

Let us try and follow the logical reasoning of the average mind—and when we say logical we mean correct reasoning—which is thus:

"We admit all you say as regards the Socialist Labor Party; its course has been consistent and its conduct has been true but"——

Now let me take the thought sometimes unspoken, which is in the average mind and its conclusion born of experience and answer it—— "but we have seen parties come up with promises of what they would do for us and when we have put them in power they have become corrupt and we have no faith in any party. They will all become corrupt."

Now, my working class friend—I call you a friend because I also am a working man—let me call your attention to the expression I used before, when I said it was evident to the dullest mind that nothing short of a *radical* reorganization would suffice. Other parties have promised this reform and the abatement of that abuse, but the Socialist Labor Party makes no such promise. We guarantee an entire reorganization of the industrial system so that the working class who produce the wealth of the country shall get it ALL, and the man who, being physically and mentally able, does not add his quota to the general provision for the welfare of the human race, shall have none of it. Such a clear stand admits of no possibility of corruption, as it cannot be confused with reform through which betrayals occur.

You naturally ask what are the means you will use to keep our representatives from betraying us, as we have known by sad experience they often do? We answer the right of immediate recall when they cease to correctly carry out our wishes.

Take the case of a foreign diplomat. Let him do anything displeasing to the powers by which they were appointed and a cablegram goes to them bearing this terse message: "You are recalled," and there is no appeal.

As it is now your representatives go to your capitals reasoning thus: "'I am here for two or four years, as the case may be. I do not know that I will be here again, so I will look out for myself while I can." Is it any wonder that they are pliable tools to do the work of designing men to forward their interests? It is not at all to be wondered at.

The writer of this pamphlet has been nominated for an office by the Socialist Labor Party, but before his name went on the ballot he deposited with his constituents his resignation, signed before witnesses perfect in every respect, with the exception of a date.

If a representative of the Socialist Labor Party does not correctly represent the principles of his organization he is charged in writing with his direlection, summoned before a grievance committee and if he fails to clear himself from the charge, a date is placed upon his resignation and handed to the proper authority and he steps down and out. No chance for crookedness there.

The working class realize by bitter experience day by day that they are no better off as regards this labor than they were in the past. If they have fewer hours of labor, the intensity with which they have to apply themselves wears out their brain and muscle tissue faster than ever before, so that we see the spectacle of railroads making a rule that in some departments a man over thirty-five will not be employed, while the enhanced cost of living keeps the working class at about the subsistence point. To the rational and observing mind, looking down the vista of the future, no change in the hardness of their lot seems possible. What they have had to endure, it appears must be the lot of their children after them. So the members of the Socialist Labor Party hold out the radiant certainty of an absolute emancipation from present hard conditions and the fear of want in the future, which is the nightmare of the average workingman.

Now, my burdened friends, worrying from week to week, as to how to make both ends meet, anxiously consulting with your wives as to whether you can keep your little ones in shoes and respectable clothes without scimping them in food, let me just call your attention to some of the things around you and the results which would follow the Socialist Labor Party programme. To-day you get less than 20 per cent. of your product. Under socialism you would get all. If you get $1.50 per day you would get $7.50 under socialism. But that is only a small part of the benefits that would accure.

To-day you see in our cities streets lined with stores, dozens of which vend the same class of goods striving by every device to attract the buyers to them to the exclusion of all others. Under socialism the warring against others would cease and as all work for the common good a large part of the persons engaged in vending wares could be released and given employment in production, so easing the burden and shortening the hours of labor.

Merchants put flaming advertisements in the papers, calling attention to their goods, their excellence and cheapness compared to others. Manufacturers send out travelling agents for the same purpose. Transportation companies strive against each other, depicting the comforts of their equipment and delightful scenery of their route; in short a considerable portion of their efforts are directed to this end, so through the whole cortiere it is a scramble for profits.

All the wasted energy resulting from this struggle, and many more useless things, would disappear under Socialism.

To-day more than 14 per cent. of the men who would work are unable to find work and are therefore a tax on the efforts of others. Under Socialism, they would join in the work and produce and help along the general welfare. To-day many establishments run on short time and when they do run on full time are not worked nearly to their full capacitiy. Under Socialism they would be used to their fullest capacity.

Statistics tell us there is machinery enough in the country to equal the labor of 400,000,000 men. As there are only about 80,000,000 in the country the machinery power equals that of five men for every man, woman and child. If a man had a wife and four children (as is the writer), he would have productive power equal to thirty men within his family working for him and his and he and they could go to Europe, or the Adirondacks, or Florida, or any other place his fancy suggested. These are some of the benefits that Socialism would bring, but not by any means all.

There are numberless ways that men would be benefited, but that indefinable, but ever present dread of the future so prevalent to-day would be forever banished. The question for you workingmen is, Will you have it? Will you be free and enjoy life to its fullest capacity, calling no man master and under no obligations to any one, except to render your duty to society with good will to all.

If you will have this, and you easily can have it the Socialist Labor Party is the agency through which you can achieve it.

C. B. W.

New Haven, Conn.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

One hundred and eighty-eight subscriptions came in during the week, ending Saturday. We expect an improvement soon. As was stated last week, efforts are being concentrated on the Homestretch Fund, and there is the usual amount of indifference displayed following an election while the holidays are at hand. These causes have interfered with work for the party press. After New Year's the comrades everywhere will get back into form again and redouble their efforts to build up a large circulation for The Weekly People.

An old mailing list of The Monthly People has just been sent out to sections and members-at-large in the United States and Canada. This list contains the names of those who subscribed when the paper first started. The subscriptions indicated "10-03," "11-03" and "12-03" have expired. Those indicated "1-04" will expire after the subscribers have received the January issue.

The large number of persons who have read The Monthly People for a year should not be lost track of now. They should be looked up and asked to subscribe for The Weekly or else renew for The Monthly.

The method pursued by the Baltimore comrades is a good one. Take the list of readers in your city, divide it up into names of those who reside in his locality and tell him to hustle out and look the readers up and get them to renew.

Five dollars worth of prepaid blanks and postal cards were taken by Sections Lowell (Mass.), Los Angeles (Cal.), San Antonio (Tex.) and the 13-14th A. D., of Brooklyn.

Five or more Weekly People subs were sent in by the following comrades: P. J. Dwyer, Butte, Mont., 10; C. E. Hagar, St. Louis, Mo., 7; S. H. Usher, Skowhegan, Me., 6; C. M. Carlson, Tacoma, Wash., 5; A. Weiss, New York, 5; Otto Steinhoff, Columbus, O., 5; L. C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., 5; Fred Brown, Cleveland, O., 5.

Fifty-seven subs were received for The Monthly People, Comrade Andeerson, of Gardner, Mass., sending in 20, Comrade Hagar, of St. Louis, 10, and Comrade James, of Toronto, 5.

A word to the comrades of New York and Brooklyn: Very little interest has been manifested in the contest for the banner which is to go to the assembly district securing the largest number of subscriptions to The Weekly People from December 15 to February 15. The 7th A. D. of Brooklyn and the 18th A. D. of New York have each sent in three so far. Other districts have done practically nothing. It should not be so difficult for an organization with 15 or 20 members to secure as many subscribers in a week. If each member will get one it can be done. Now, let us see how many members will each get that one subscriber a week till February 15.

Advance orders for the translation of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism" are coming in slowly as yet, but it is expected that after the holidays the comrades will have more time to secure orders, and that the book will be put to press some time in January. Besides the translator's running foot notes, which appeared in the serial, the book will have a translator's preface that is of no little interest. The book will be bound in cloth. The cover stamp will be by Comrade Sidney Armer, of San Francisco, and the frontispiece will be a pen drawing of August Bebel by Comrade Justus Ebert, of New York. The price of the book will be $1.

Within a few weeks a translation of one of Eugene Sue's novels, by Comrade Daniel De Leon, will be published as a serial in The Sunday and Weekly People. The title will be "The Pilgrim's Shell, or, Fergan the Quarryman." It is a thrilling story dealing with the feudal epoch and the period of the Crusaders. It will subsequently be published in book form by the Labor News Company.

Next week we will put to press in pamphlet form the article by "A Colorado Wage Slave," published in The People some weeks ago, giving documentary evidence of the acceptances of passes by the Colorado officials, from Governor down. Photographs of the original letters will be given in the pamphlet. It will be a 64-page pamphlet, and will sell at 5 cents a copy.

Report of G. E. B. S. T. & L. A.

(Continued from page 2.)

emancipation from capitalism at the Ballot Box with the same determination with which they fight upon the economic field, so that the two wings of the Social Revolution—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance on the economic field, always ready to take advantage of its capitalist enemies, and the only trades union on correct lines, and the Socialist Labor Party on the political field, the only Revolutionary political party of the working class, through which it can ultimately accomplish its Freedom—may march on side by side to the final emancipation of the working class from the shackles of wage slavery, and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, under which alone we can hope to enjoy the full product of our labor, and the genuine Liberty for which, as members of the working class, we are organized to strive and which we will eventually by these means obtain.

Fraternally submitted by the General Executive Board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Samuel J. French,
Charles C. Crawford,
Arvid Olson,
Otto Bartel,
Ernest Aiazzone,
August Gilhaus,
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
IN 1902	**53,617**

All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority. The proletariat, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise itself up, without the whole superincumbent strata of official society being sprung into the air.—Communist Manifesto.

ANARCHIST PLOT DISCOVERED!

Silly police of Galveston!

This is not the century when, as happened in South Carolina during the days of the abolition agitation, northern travelers can be "legally" seized, ridden on rails and otherwise outraged. The Spirit of the Age moves forward, despite professors, politicians and pulpiteers. True enough, only two years ago, a Socialist Labor Party speaker was white-capped in Beaumont, Texas, but the felony was imputed to ruffians, the magistracy pleaded innocence. Public officials in this country seek to square their actions to the forms of decency that the Spirit of the Age has whipped even them into observing. What the Galveston police has just done by arresting Charles Pierson, the Socialist Labor Party agitator, is not intended by them as an outrage. It is merely the joint result of their ignorance and the desire to show how clever they are, which in this instance means to air their idiocy. They are merely doing the big don and funny dog when they claim they have cashiered an Anarchist, and the broken wings of their imagination but flap paralytically when they proceed to connect Pierson with Anarchist organizations in Paterson and elsewhere.

Nothing is more natural than that broken-down dullards who flee to public office as a haven of refuge from the prairie fires of capitalism should cling to their jobs like ship-wrecked travelers to to a log; nothing more natural than that such social wrecks should feel alarmed at any utterance that their instinct tells them is sapping the foundation of the institutions that afford them the log on which they are managing to just keep their empty heads above water; nor is there anything more natural than that such waifs should entertain a sincere conviction that to overthrow THEIR form of government means Anarchy. Have not free-traders denounced protectionists as Anarchists? and have not protectionists returned the compliment with a vengeance?

For all that, the conduct of the Galveston police is not merely silly. It points to the urgency of familiarizing that gentry with the fact that a Movement, termed Socialist, and entitled to as respectful a hearing as any other political party, exists in the country, and that it will demand of them such civilized conduct as the Spirit of the Age requires. Nor should this important fact be drowned under the guffaw that the "discovery of an Anarchist plot" by the Galveston police will naturally raise everywhere among intelligent people.

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JUSTICE BROWN'S PREGNANCY.

The argument, just made before the Supreme Court, in the Northern Securities or "Merger" case appeal, has given Justice Brewer an opportunity to revive the memory of a question, hailed at the time by the social owls as "pregnant," that Justice Brown put to the counsel for the Company, when the case first came up in St. Louis, and that the social owls are now reapplauding, and Justice Brewer feeling extra good on. The "pregnant" question, asked by Justice Brown, was this:

"Is it not conceivable, under the general scheme of merger, for one person to come to control all the railways of the country?"

If the question means anything, it means:—

First, that, without the scheme of merger, it is not conceivable for one person to come to control all the railways of the country; and

Second, that any scheme that would bring about such a visitation as the control by one man of all the railways of the country is vicious and must be opposed.

As to the first, the scheme of merger introduces no new principle; not even, if closely considered, is it a new application. The private ownership of a thing implies the right to alienate it. Stock in railways is private property. Every holder has the right to sell: everyone who meets the seller's wishes has the right to buy. It follows, as 2 plus 2 equal four and 2 more make six, that all the stockholders, but one, of a certain company may sell out to that one; that he may buy and come into sole control of that railway; that all the stockholders of all the other companies may likewise sell to him; and finally that "one person would come to control all the railways of the country,"—just as might, could, would or should happen under the merger. Accordingly, the scheme of merger is nothing essentially new, despite the implication made by His Judicial Pregnancy Brown.

As to the second, it is obvious that the one-man control of the railways would be a national calamity; but, again, seeing that such one-man control, or the equivalent monopoly, is the inevitable result of the principle of private-ownership, the conclusion is obvious that the social scheme under which railways, together with all other instruments of production and distribution needed for the people's welfare, aye, for their existence, is a vicious social scheme, that must be opposed and downed. And what is that scheme? Why, it is the scheme of capitalist society that Justice Brown is himself an upholder of.

Thus, both to the extent that His Judicial Pregnancy Brown was delivered on that memorable occasion of what is false and of what is truth, the gentleman stripped himself of his capitalist ermine, smashed his own throne, the capitalist Supreme Bench of the land, and kicked himself off as a guardian of a vicious social scheme.

All of which will yet be done in regular order.

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THE GRAND RETREAT.

The 5 to 20 per cent. wage reduction imposed upon no less a number than 168,000 employes of the Steel Trust, jointly with the 17 per cent, reduction of 30,000 employes of the Frick Company in the coke regions, is an event of such magnitude that it should cause all but the most lightheaded to pause, and, pausing overhaul their notions.

In the first place, the census reports are bursting with the long figures of the increased wealth of the nation, and personal observation, as well as reports from other sources, bears out the fact in the manifestations of swelling affluence indulged in by the capitalist class. One of the regulation snags is now struck in production, and what is the result? Without in the least curtailing their luxuries, the employing class savagely curtails the already but too meager share of Organized Labor! And does Organized Labor submit? This leads directly to the second and pivotal question. The question starts a swarm of vagaries and also of deceptions, below which the truth lies concealed.

Trades Unionism pure and simple asserts through its officers and journals that it raises wages. This is known for a catch-penny falsehood. It does not need the above instances of reductions to refute it. The census figures, backed by other reports and observations, disprove the statement. Here and there, due to exceptional causes, as happened with the Parks Union, wages are raised by the organization. But the incidents are transient. In due process of time these wages too go down and join the general downward level.

"Oh," exclaim at such junctures, another set, the superficial reasoners from partial premises, "to hell with the Unions! You see they lie. They do not raise wages. They cannot even prevent their decline!" The labor fakir lies, no doubt, when he pretends that the pure and simple Union raises wages. But those who, in sight of such reductions as these, cry out "To hell with the Union!" but give, however involuntarily, aid and comfort to the fakir lie. They aid the lie in that they shut their eyes to a fact which the rank and file instinctively feels and the fakir exploits. That fact is that although the Union cannot raise wages, although it cannot even resist reductions, nevertheless, were it not for the Union the reductions would not be from 5 to 20 per cent., or of 17 per cent., but would be of 50 per cent. and more. In other words, were it not for the Union, which acts like a brake upon lowering wages, wages would drop with a thud to the level of the actual market price of labor in the world's labor market—a level such as is established by the towering excess of the supply over the shrinking demand, that improved privately owned machinery brings about. This fact, consciously or unconsciously, the rank and file feels in its bones, and this is the hard fact that the labor fakir exploits to the undoing of the working class.

The pure and simple trades Union is to the Labor Movement what the rear guard is to a retreating army. Like the rear guard, which cannot defeat the pursuing enemy and can only cover the retreat of the defeated, the pure and simple Union can not raise wages, least of all overthrow the capitalist and emancipate the working class; but again, like the rear guard, which prevents the utter rout and destruction of the retreating army, the pure and simple Union prevents the sudden rout of Labor, the immediate demoralization of wages.

It is a burning question, this question of Unionism. Its nature is such as to present the seemingly most conflicting facts. It requires for its handling the coolest judgment, least affected by hobbyism, flippancy, or resentment. It must be grappled with, intelligently and relentlessly, and solved. Its strength and its weakness, what it can and what it can not do must be understood,—the former, to draw from it all that is in it; the latter, to supplement it, and buttress it up with what it needs. How burning the question is the Labor Movement owes thanks to the capitalist class for bringing home to it by means of these latest, most savage and most glaring reductions.

Under the aegis of the pure and simple Union rear-guard, the Labor Movement is a grand retreat, slowly, but surely, toward cooliedom.

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"IMMUTABLE LAWS."

Mr. Bourke Cockran—the one-time apostle of McKinley against Bryan, and then of Bryan against McKinley—is again "in irruption." This time he irrupted in New Rochelle, where he delivered an address on "The Conflict Between Labor and Capital." As may be judged from the title, Mr. Cockran does not recoil from a subject by reason of its magnitude. On the contrary he sails in serenely—and settles it off-hand. Offhand also is his method.

The pivot of Mr. Cockran's argument was that wages are fixed by "immutable laws." Can there be any neater disposal of the great Labor Problem? Who would be childish enough henceforth to attack immutability. The Socialist Movement with its many ramifications, and not in the hands of children, aims at the overthrow of the wages system. Had the Movement not better furl its banners and tackle the possible, instead of beating its head against what Mr. Cockran pronounces "immutable"? But the Socialist is a perverse being. He has a perverse way of placing statements under the lens, sticking the scalpel of analysis into them, and finding out. Applying this irreverent treatment to Mr. Bourke Cockran's statement the following facts are ascertained.

Cholera microbes are "immutably" deadly—provided you allow them into your stomach, or once there, leave them to their pranks. But the moment you do not, their "immutability" comes to a dead stop.

Lightning is "immutably" destructive provided you do not presume to control it. But if you know how and do, it can be led like a lamb under ground.

Pestilence, how "immutably" devastating—provided you cower before it! But rise, equip yourself with knowledge, and its "immutability" suffers shipwreck. It can and has been actually banished by man.

Now, time was, when the human race, being in its infancy, actually looked upon these visitations in the same light that Mr. Cockran now does upon "wages" and their "fixings." And people there were, who, partly sharing the superstition of the masses from whom they sprung, partly because they found their account in doing so, went about preaching humility to the people, resignation to the "will of God" and pronouncing it a sacrilege to seek to overcome such "immutable" visitations—very much as Mr. Bourke Cockran now does, or would do if he dared, on the subject of "wages" and their "fixings." Experience with these one-time "immutabilities" induces a closer inquiry into the now alleged "immutability" of wages. The two are found to be essentially one—"immutable" if you let them, or tolerate the miasmic conditions that breed them, "mutable" and uprootable if you don't.

Wages and their fixings proceed from the social-económic conditions where the natural and the social opportunities—land and capital—without which wealth cannot be produced, are tolerated in private hands. But how does this private ownership get there? Is it a natural growth, like the growth of apples on an apple tree? Obviously not. It is an artificial product. What man does he can undo. Social institutions are the work of man. They are, consequently not "immutable," but, in point of fact, the most "mutable" of things.

But man does not alter his work unless he has reason to be dissatisfied with it. The wages system has approved itself unsatisfactory. On the domain of sociology, it is no better than a devastating pestilence. No intelligent man, if he is honest, no honest man, if he is intelligent, dare deny that the inevitable, aye, the "immutable" result of the wages system is an ever deepening and spreading misery and abjectness among the masses—just like any other pestilential microbe. Knowledge having been brought to bear against the latter, despite the one-time declamation of superstition against the proceeding, and the evil having been quelled, so has knowledge turned its telescope upon the social microbe of the wages system, ascertained the laws of its existence, the conditions under which it thrives, accordingly, also the conditions under which it must die, and, with the "rough-on-rats" of Socialism, it is awakening the human race to a knowledge and a determination to extirpate that social microbe too.

Mr. Bourke Cockran is tugging at a false chord, when he tugs at "immutability" to besot the people of this century into that abject attitude towards the devastating influence of the wages system pestilence, which in the days of old the people assumed and were besotted into assuming towards physical pestilence, as "the will of God" and "immutable." Mr. Cockran is fully 1,000 years behind with his method; it will not work in the Twentieth Century. We do not propose to bow down to and be ravaged by the alleged "immutable will" of the God Capital.

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THE POSTAL SCANDALS.

It takes an "outer", panting to become an "inner" and get a lick at the public treasury, to indignate at the startling revelations made of corruption in the Postal service. It takes one of these "outers" to "point the finger of scorn" at the long list of Republican officials, from Perry S. Heath, the secretary of the Republican national committee and Hanna't pet, down to the Paynes and Van Cotts, and exclaim "put the rascals out!" meaning, of course, to replace these with himself and his fellow Democrats, whose party record is as soiled as that of the Republican. The man of elemental intelligence knows that the "outer" is like the devil, being sick, and when he becomes an "inner" is like the devil, being well. In sight of this fact, established by experience, something more than elemental intelligence is needed to pull the well-intentioned from the slough of helpless despond. "Would Socialists do any better?" is the natural question that such distracted people put; and the question implies that Socialists would not.

Indeed, it would not!—if the aim of Socialism is merely a change of personnel; indeed, it would!—if the aim of Socialism is a change of conditions.

A physician who would simply attend to his fees, will be no improvement upon another whose chief thought was likewise his fees. Is Socialism a sort of employment bureau, like the Democratic and the Republican parties, intent only upon getting its men in and receiving its commission? That's the point, and in grasping it the vista changes.

Socialism aims not at a change of officers; it aims at the overthrow of the conditions, which, having a wage-slave class at their root can not choose but blossom upwards into corruption. Drawing the sap of the robbery of the workers, the upper branches of the capitalist tree can produce no fruit other than that of the Heaths, the Hannas, the Greenes, etc. Crop off, or lop off these and an equally putrid set will inevitably take its place. The question then resolves itself into this, Is it possible to so alter the social soil that a vegetation different from that of capitalism will spring up? Let only those lose heart who say the feat is impossible. All those, however, whose intelligence is beyond the elemental point, and whose moral fibre keeps step with their intelligence, know the feat is possible, and resolutely put their hands to the plow.

Nor will the intelligent citizen be bewildered by the tangle of the political field. The test he must and will put is easy. Does the party soliciting my support resort to the fly-paper tricks of catching votes? If it does, it can only be a seeker after change of official personnel. The party that aims at the overthrow of conditions needs something else, something over and above offices; it needs a constituency abreast of the officials, a constituency of revolutionists, an infantry army that will DO,—and for such on army molasses-caught flies are unfit. Such an army is not recruited by tricks. Education and organization, clean-cut and relentless, are its characteristics. The intelligent citizen, nauseated at the ever-recurring iniquities and corrupt outbreaks of capitalism, will not fail, despite all impediments, to catch sight of the beacon of the Socialist Labor Party, and, catching, take heart.

The recent postal scandals are a double-edged sword. They will throw down flat in hopelessness the wellmeaning but not sufficiently intelligent; on the other hand, they will help to stir the vigorously intelligent, who do not succumb to the fallacy of the alleged inevitableness of corruption, and seek and will find the way out.

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The wide-spread effects of the changes in modern industry may be observed in the cable despatch stating that, in consequence of the reduction of wages by the United States Steel Corporation, the Scotch steelmakers are negotiating with a view of fixing selling prices and AMENDING THE WAGE SCALE. Capitalism is no longer local or national, as it was during its early history, but international. It is no respector of patriotism, or the jingoism that regards itself as all-sufficient and all-potent. Gradually, it is compelling the narrow-minded workingmen to see that that which concerns the "d——n foreigner" is of vital interest to himself, his nativistic prejudices to the contrary notwithstanding.

Six thousand more New England cotton operatives have had their wages reduced 10 per cent. This brings the total up to 88,000 since November. The cotton shortage which has meant so much to the capitalists of the South, has not been a blessing to the workers of the North.

Out in the Fox River manufacturing district in Northern Illinois there is an attempt being made in three factories to re-establish the ten-hour day. This attempt will be worth watching. Its success would be an entering wedge for a like movement throughout the country. This would not be the first time in American industrial history that a reversion to old conditions has occurred. There used to be an eight-hour shift for steel and iron workers once, where now there is a twelve-hour shift. This is notably the case with the Carnegie steel works.

Mayor Samuel Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, refuses to permit the abbreviation "Hon." to precede his name. This will please many superficial persons who believe the abolition of titles spells democracy. Though Jones abolishes his title, he by no means thereby abolishes his capitalist mastery over the employes of his sucker-rod corporation. They still continue to remain—by virtue of his private ownership of the capital they need in order to live—his dependents and economic inferiors—his wage slaves.

When the "prosperity" boom was growing, the capitalist newspapers heralded every little tupenny wage increase in big black type. Now that that boom is on the wane, what a contrast is seen!—as little as possible is said about the immense wage reductions now going on. It is good policy to make use of the nominal gains of labor, but poor policy to expatiate on its actual losses.

The idea of trying women as ushers in a New York theatre, which, if successful, will cause the displacement of men, owes its birth to a bright young woman who had to secure work or starve. In the necessities of women will be found in a majority of cases, the secret of her employment to the detriment of men.

The capitalist press is elated over the fine of $1,000 imposed on Franklin Union No. 4, Press Feeders, an unincorporated body. The interests controlling this press is alive to the importance of the decision under which the fine was imposed. This decision practically incorporates labor organizations and makes them liable to features of the law which they have sought to avoid by opposing incorporation.

THE "FELLOWSHIP."

Thanks to Prof. Walter Thomas Mills a secret of uncommon interest has been uncovered.

That a man must live in order to do work goes without saying. That Socialist work is a trying sort of work is equally a fact. That funds are needed to keep workers alive need not be argued about. Finally, it is not a matter open to discussion that if men of wealth are inclined to furnish such, or any part of such funds, the moneys may be justly received,—the same as any other donation from workingmen sources; and the donors may be justly esteemed for their abnegation,—the same as any other donor. But equally closed to discussion is the principle that a Socialist body can accept no donations with a string tied to them, nor tolerate any of its members to be pensionaries of private funds. The members, especially the active members of a Socialist body must be amenable to the body only. That the power of the purse is a steering means everybody knows,—Socialists above all. That power none may wield but the body itself, absolutely, and directly.

And it stands to reason. If one or more wealthy members of a body establish a fund to enable some other less well-fixed members to give their whole time to the work of the organization, and the donors retain control of the fund, then these would have a double control over the beneficiary members: first the general control exercised by all the members alike; secondly, the special control, exercised by the power of the purse. This is the fashion in the Republican and Democratic organizations. A Socialist organization repels such practices.

And now comes Prof. Mills, and uncovers the existence of that very practice in the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, and the fact is confirmed by the Rev. George D. Herron in "The Worker" of the 13th instant, in which the gentleman shows he knows all about it, corrects Prof. Mills in a few unimportant details, and is driven to admit the existence of such a privately managed fund, to which the name of the "Fellowship" was given. We shall not bother with the Rev. Herron's pulpiteer tergiversation of declaring that "the distinct and first condition of this fund was that each recipient should be answerable only and solely to the Socialist party." The donors retained possession of purse-string,—that's the point that tells. The purse biddeth, all conditions, whether "distinct," "first" or otherwise, to the contrary notwithstanding. "Where the master biddeth there will the dog go;"—and thither, indeed, did the so far revealed beneficiaries of the "Fellowship" (William Mailly and Spargo) go!

Pity it is that the names of all the "donors," if there be more than one, are not yet made known, and all the more pity that all the fellowshipees are not named. Their disclosure would clarify many a swift conversion to the conviction that "the Socialist Labor Party is too boss-ridden, whereas ideal democracy prevails in the so-called Socialist alias Social Democratic party," and also to the conviction that "the Socialist Labor Party is too strait-laced, whereas the Volks-Zeitung Corporation party—with its pets of squaws-swapping Louis Millers and Habakuk Zametkins, its gay and festive Herman Schleuters of thrilling experiences with irate husbands, and its reverend speculators in rich wives,—is a broader and more comfortable concern."

W. T. Mills deserves the thanks of the Movement for uncovering this telltale ulcer. True, the discovery can not save his party: for one thing, it comes too late; for another, where such gangrene finds lodgment, the fact betrays hopeless foulness. But for all that, the information is valuable for the light it sheds on things theoretic and on things practical.

Let none henceforth deny that Prof. Walter Thomas Mills has his place in the scheme of the Social Revolution.

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The news published regarding the annual executive session of the Civic Federation states that one of its purposes is "to consider the general industrial outlook." At first glance this phrase looks perfectly harmless as far as the interests of labor are concerned; but reflection gives it an altogether different aspect. Here we have that most abhorrent of meetings, star chamber proceeding, in which thirty-six men are secretly deliberating over policies affecting the welfare of millions of workers. Twenty-four, or the majority of these men, are capitalists; the other twelve are so-called "labor leaders," whose philosophy and conduct are also capitalistic. It is customary to speak with something akin to alarm of the small group of men in Wall Street who control the railroads, the banks, etc.; but how about the actions of these few men who control the policies of labor in the interests of the capitalist class? Is there nothing alarming about that, you workers?

The Republican national committee has appointed a sub-committee to investigate Socialism as a political factor. This act not only reflects the sagacity of the Republican leaders, but the irresistible progress of the working class movement, which is rising superior to every attempt to ignore, suppress or mislead it. Socialism moves ever onward and must be intelligently reckoned with.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Oh, hang your "class struggle." I am sick and tired of that senseless phrase.

U. S.—"Hang?" "sick?" "tired?" "senseless phrase?" I thought you understood the thing and accepted it.

B. J.—Yes; I accepted it when I did not understand it; now that I understand it, I regret it. I have been reading up on Socialism;—there is nothing in that "class struggle."

U. S.—Tut, tut; you must have been reading dime novels, or the "Police Gazette."

B. J.—No dime novels or "Police Gazette" either, but authorized organs of Socialism in Germany, France, England and here.

U. S.—And you there learned that the class struggle is senseless?

B. J.—They don't say so in so many words; but out of them I picked up facts enough to knock the theory of the "class struggle" into a cocked hat.

U. S.—When you talk that way it looks to me that your brains have been "knocked into a cocked hat."

B. J.—Let's see. Is Paul Lafargue, the ex-Socialist deputy in the French Chamber, a leading Socialist, or is he not?

U. S—He is.

B. J.—Is he a horny-handed manual worker?

U. S.—(a slight twinkle perceptible in his eyes)—Nay.

B. J.—Is August Bebel, of the German Reichstag, a leading Socialist, or is he not?

U. S.—He is.

B. J.—Is he a horny-headed manual worker?

U. S.—(a brighter twinkle in his eyes)—Nay.

B. J.—Is Prof. Ferri, the Socialist Delegate in the Italian Parliament, a leading Socialist, or is he not?

U. S.—He is.

B. J.—Is he a horny-headed manual worker?

U. S.—(the twinkle in his eyes ready to snap)—Nay.

B. J.—I don't need to go further. Here you have it; the leading Socialists of France, Germany, Italy and other places are men of intellect and culture, who do not earn their living by manual work; none is a wage worker or proletariat; they are all members of the ruling class; they are all champions of the working class. That knocks the bottom out of the class struggle. Give in.

U. S.—(the twinkle in his eye all ablaze)—Just you wait and let me get in my innings. An army consists of soldiers?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is one soldier an army?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—A forest consists of trees?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is one tree a forest?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—The capitalist class consists of capitalists?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is one capitalist the whole capitalist class?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—The class of the proletariat consists of proletarians?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Is one proletariat the whole class of the proletriat?

B. J.—No.

U.S.—No more can the presence of a few non-proletarians in the movement of the proletariat change the character of this movement. You know Artemus Ward?

B. J.—Yes, indeed.

U. S.—You recollect he said: "The African may be our brother, but he isn't our sister and our wife and our uncle; he isn't several of our brothers and all of our first wife's relashuns; he isn't our grandmother, and our great-grandfather, and our aunt in the country; he isn't everybody and everybody else likewise." Neither are such valuable leaders, Ferri, Lafargue, Bebel, together with all such others you might enumerate, everybody and everybody else likewise; they may be and are a good deal, but they are not the whole Movement and everything else likewise. You can't make out from the presence and prominence of such men in the movement of the proletariat that the movement is not the struggle of a class against the class that oppresses it. If you do, then a tree is a forest, a soldier an army, and "the African" becomes all our relations, "our aunt in the country" included.

B. J.—(looks blank).

U. S.—But I am not yet through with you, me Boy! The class struggle means the struggle of the economic necessities

(Continued on page 5.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

3,000 WAGE SLAVES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—According to the New York Journal of a recent date, 3,000 men were thrown out of work by the introduction of a labor-saving machine for unloading coal cars. By the new machinery a carload of coal can be turned bottom upward and dumped. The operation of one machine requires the services of only four men and takes only a few minutes, whereas to do the same work now takes twenty men about four hours. The Coal Trust is now using this machine on its docks at New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvanian ports, thus saving $1,825,000 per annum in wages. The men have a union known as the Coal Handlers' Association, but, as one of the men stated, they have nothing to do but to look for other work.

The poor, duped wage slave cannot see his way clear. No wonder he has been led about by the capitalist labor lieutenants until he cannot think nor act for himself. The pure and simple unions are not organized upon right principles, nor do they employ right tactics to be successful as a labor organization. The only remedy, or, in fact, the only hope, for the wage slave is to organize under the banner of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada and the Socialist Labor Party.

How many times in the past have the workers been displaled by labor-saving devices and defeated when on strike? How long is it going to take for them to realize that their only salvation is in the Socialist Labor Party. Let us stand as a unit to fight our capitalist exploiters, and fight our battles in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party to gain control of the machinery of production for the people as a whole. Stand unfalteringly for the Socialist Labor Party.

Albert L. Wateman.

Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 14, 1903.

THE N. G., N. Y. S.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—The National Guard of this State is being forced to extreme measures to help develop its organizations. Last week the writer visited the Fourteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn and found that the officers, acting under instructions from Albany, have offered prizes of $50 to the best drilled company, also a like sum to the one that secures the largest number of recruits, and prizes ranging from $25 to $50 for the company displaying the best markmanship during the present drill season.

All these sops being offered to young men go to prove that these organizations are on the wane.

That their dissolution may be soon witnessed is devoutly wished for by

Claudius.

Brooklyn, Dec. 9.

DOING "PEESINESS" AT THE OLD STAND?

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The following facts will prove interesting reading to my comrades: At one time I was a subscriber of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," the German organ of the bogus Socialist party. The paper always came addressed to H. Schraden, in stead of H. Schrader. I stopped reading the sheet, my eyes having been opened to its nefarious work. In time I came to consider my connection with it ended.

Recently, however, I began to receive literature from a New York Hearst Club. And how do you imagine my name was spelled on the address? Just the way the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" spelled it. There were other evidences that the New York Hearst Club was using the mailing list of the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." This showed me that the Volkszeitung and I had not parted company as thoroughly as I thought we had.

The above causes me to ask, Is the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" in the pay of Hearst? Is it, or some of its employes, in the employ of the Democratic Presidential aspirant? Is it trying to ease its financial burdens by peddling out its mailing lists to capitalist politicians, just as it has peddled out its space to advertisements of capitalist politicians?

H. Schrader.

Albany, N. Y., December 14.

THE "IDEAL CITY."

To The Daily and Weekly People:—I have received the number of The Daily People wherein the novel of Dr. Noto, "The Ideal City," was reviewed. On reading the book, I find that the true aim of the book, and a very good aim it is, is as follows:

1. That medicine, as practiced nowadays, is immoral, and that doctors, generally speaking, are but impostors, and often murderers.

2. That the road wherein now marches medical science in order to fight out diseases, is wrong.

3. That Socialism alone can permit medical science to destroy all kind of diseases.

4. That man, living according to the laws of nature and of hygiene, things that under Socialism everybody could do, may reach an age twice as great as is now considered exceptional.

5. That old age as we know it is not a normal evolution of the body, but the result of diseases more or less apparent.

6. That Socialism is not a question of the stomach for some people, but is a question of the health and happiness of all people.

That is the true aim of the book, and I would be greatly pleased to see it pointed out by The Daily and Weekly People.

D. J.

New York, Dec. 11, 1903.

MARYLAND AGITATIONAL METHODS.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find five subscriptions to The Weekly People, two yearlies and three half-yearlies. They are all, with one exception secured from former Monthly People readers. They will help to swell the list in the circular to be sent out on the 15th inst. I guess Baltimore will be out of the losers then, though it will not be a very big gainer.

There hasn't been an S. L. P. speaker or organizer sent out in this State since 1899. We are in hopes this coming year of sending one up to the coal regions in the Western part of this State. We are going to circulate a subscription list for that purpose at the beginning of next year.

We have sent to all the readers of The Weekly and Monthly People outside of Baltimore city, a letter and fifteen different leaflets with a request to read them and to send to the undersigned the names and addresses of young men in their neighborhood to whom we could send leaflets and The Monthly People free for one year. The members of Section Baltimore will donate the funds needed for this purpose.

Hoping for success in all directions,

R. W. Stevens.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 14.

SALT LAKE CITY ONLY STARTED.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed find two yearly subscriptions to The Weekly People, on prepaid blanks.

We are still grinding away sending in a few as we secure them. I have been using the postal cards considerable. I suppose they are reaching you in due course.

We have practically abandoned the night canvassing on account of the weather, but Sundays we shall keep right at it in all kinds of weather. What we have done is only a starter, just merely a breaking in for next spring.

You will find Section Salt Lake doing their share toward "The Homestretch Fund." Long live the revolution until accursed capitalism has followed its vicious course to an end. Merry Christmas, a revolutionary New Year.

Yours fraternally, A. G. Allen.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 10.

LOWELL STALWARTS.

To The Daily and Weekly People:—Local Alliance 407 is holding agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon, and we have had many speakers from Lynn. On the 6th the speaker could not come. Comrades Kean, Smith and others spoke, and the meeting was declared a great success. On the 13th Comrades Paul Vandome and Jordan spoke. The latter scored heavily.

Although we have only been at it three months, some of our members are already good speakers. Recently we had a debate with the Cotton Weavers' Union. We have challenged Robert Conroy, president of thr Textile Council, to debate the question, "Is the Union Label Any Good to the Working Class?" We have not yet heard from him, and I don't think we shall. He is like all the rest, afraid to face the music of either the S. L. P. or S. T. & L. A.

The mills here of the American Woollen Company are almost at a standstill. Their largest mill, in Maynard, containing 1,000 looms, has been doing very little. It is also reported that the Merrimack Cotton Mill has stopped many of its looms, and that the Washington mill in Lawrence is slack. These mills all belong to the combine.

Robert W. Smith.

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 16, 1903.

ITALIANS REPUDIATE "IL PROLETARIO."

To The Daily and Weekly People:—We, a committee elected by Section Vancouver S. L. P., are instructed to write you in reference to the recent attitude of "Il Proletario" toward the S. P.'s, and at the same time their using of the Socialist Labor Party emblem. We wish to find out if it is not in the power of the N. E. C. to restrain them?

All the Italian comrades in Section Vancouver have decided to drop their subscriptions, together with many sympathizers, until such time as the Party sees its way clear to publishing a Party-owned official organ in the Italian language. Fraternally,

John Galetti,
Thomas Barker,
Bert Surges,
Committee.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 10.

COUNTED OUT BY LYNN.

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 19.—On a recount of votes in the Fifth ward it has come to light that the S. L. P. candidate for Mayor, John R. Oldham, has been counted out many times. The organizer will visit the city clerk to ascertain the exact number.

Last year Oldham polled 95, this year 128, not counting those in question. The Kangs lost 50 per cent

A UNIQUE LOCKOUT

'FRISCO RESTAURATEURS CAUSE IT TO GET UNION RECOGNITION.

"Labor" Mayor Schmitz's Masterly Inactivity—Market Street Boycotts Still in Force—Carmen Who Scored an Arbitration Victory Have New Grievances.

(Special to The People.)

San Francisco, Dec. 14.—The latest manifestation of the class struggle in San Francisco is both amusing and instructive. The tables are completely turned in this affair. The restaurant proprietors are on a strike for the recognition of their association, and the cooks, waiters, dishwashers, vegetable cleaners, etc., refuse to recognize it. The trouble seems to have begun last September. A year or more ago the "Restaurant Keepers' Association" and the "Cooks and Waiters' Union" entered into an agreement to arbitrate their differences. Said board consisted of four members from each organization, with the Mayor as referee in case of a tie. In a few months a disagreement arose, each side accusing the other of violating the treaty, as no doubt they both did. The "Board" disagreed. According to the statement of the chairman of the "Association," published in the daily press, the matter was placed in the hands of the Mayor on the 30th of September, and he has not yet rendered a decision. It could hardly be expected of a labor(?) mayor to decide so important a question on the the verge of election, but more than a month has elapsed since that event and the decision still lingers.

In the meantime the restaurant keepers seem to have had it all their own way. The employes, therefore, lately decided to ignore, and, if possible, entirely demolish the "Restaurant Keepers' Association." They began to treat with the restaurants singly, presenting a new agreement and calling out the hands of one or two proprietors who refused to sign.

The "association" called a meeting to defend its rights and declared a lockout. On Monday morning, December 7, about forty of the leading restaurants closed their doors. The public was quite undisturbed by the event and the remaining restaurants seemed to enjoy it exceedingly. Moreover the locked-out employes showed no signs of repentance and continued to ignore the existence of the august "association."

The heads of the closed restaurants began to threaten to open with non-union hands. The union replied that in such a case a boycott would be declared and their supplies cut off through the co-operation of union teamsters. Then the employers began to weaken. On the 12th inst., the association sent a communication to the "Cooks and Waiters' Union" asking for a conference. It was ignored. A number of the closed restaurants now opened their doors and it looks as if the union would win.

Arbitration between the "Cloak Manufacturers' Association" and the "Cloak Makers' Union" has failed again. The number of pickets on their two Market street boycotts was doubled last week. These, added to the other signs of Christmas festivity, gave the city quite a holiday appearance.

The street car men are in trouble again. One would think that, after so many months of arbitration both here and in New York, they might be satisfied. The complaint is lack of time for meals, not a second to spare at the terminus, old hands discharged without cause, etc. Well, did they not get a slight increase in wages some time ago? and are not old hands supposed to "get a raise?" Besides it came out in the "Court of Arbitration" here that they are extravagant, some even being discovered to have families. Nobody has any patience with the carmen's complaints now.

BUFFALO LABOR LYCEUM.

A series of public lectures is now being held every Sunday at 3.15 p. m., under the auspices of the Labor Lyceum, in Florence Parlors, 527 Main, near Genesee street. They are delivered mostly by non-Socialists—noted reformers, lawyers, doctors, clergymen and politicians of the city—but the Lyceum is organized and entirely controlled by our Buffalo section, and during the discussion the comrades criticise the ideas of non-Socialists from the standpoint of the revolutionary, working class Socialism. Every man and woman should attend and learn to criticise the various ideas and notions of the non-Socialists. Admission is free to all.

The next lectures on the programme are as follows:

December 27—By ex-Assemblyman Attorney Edw. R. O'Malley, on "Modern Methods of Legislation."

January 3—By Prof. J. E. Stagg, on "Evils of Socialism."

COMPLETE BOSTON RETURNS.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 19.—Complete returns of the recent municipal election gives George V. Galvin, "Socialist," candidate for Mayor, 5,210; Chase, "Socialist," candidate forGovernor, received 5,104 at the State election; William H. Carroll, Socialist Labor Party, candidate for Mayor, received 1,054; Brennan, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 652 at the State election. In the Mayoralty contest of 1901 J. W. Sherman, "Socialist," received 957; H. W. A. Raasch, S. L. P., 426.

MACHINERY

A Curse Under Capitalism—Would Be a Blessing Under Socialism.

We have seen how "profit," or the production of surplus value, comes about. To recapitulate briefly: Necessary labor time is the time required by the laborer to reproduce his own cost of living. In other words, out of a working day of eight or ten hours, perhaps two hours at most is necessary labor time. In those two hours the laborer produces the value of his day's wages; during the rest of that time he is working not for himself but for his master, and producing "profits," or surplus value. This surplus labor time, in present day capitalism, is therefore expended by all laborers, purely for the benefit of the capitalist class. In a properly organized society, it would redound to the benefit of society as a whole; that is, it would mean a reduction of the hours of labor all round.

Let us take a simple example—a sum in the rule of three. If 500 men, working eight hours a day, produce twice as much as is required for their own maintenance and that of their families, or, in other words, produce sufficient for 1,000 men, then the whole 1,000 would only require to work four hours a day to produce the same amount. Therefore, a general working day of, say, five hours would be amply sufficient to do the same and provide also for the repair of machinery, buildings, etc. It follows, therefore, that other things being equal, every reduction of the working day at present reduces the master's profits—unless he, in turn, reduces wages, or intensifies the work during the reduced period. But "other things" do not always remain "equal" or unchanged. And the chief factor of change in present day capitalist production is the introduction or improvement of machinery. In the second part of "Capital," dealing with "Capitalist Production," Marx begins his chapter on Machinery and Modern Industry as follows: "John Stuart Mill says in his "Principles of Political Economy: 'It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being.'" (In a footnote, Marx aptly remarks, "Mill should have said, of any human being not fed by other people's labor, for, without doubt, machinery has greatly increased the number of well-to-do idlers.") "That is, however, by no means the aim of the capitalistic application of machinery. Like every other increase in the productiveness of labor, machinery is intended to cheapen commodities, and by shortening that portion of the working day in which the laborer works for himself, to lengthen the other portion that he gives, without an equivalent, to the capitalist. In short, it is a means for producing surplus value" ("Capital," pp. 365-6).

If, or rather when, the working class realize this, and, becoming class conscious, use their power to put an end to a system which causes this state of affairs, the real benefit of machinery will at last be realized. Every new invention, instead of being as at present, a curse to the working class, throwing thousands out of work, would be a blessing, shortening the hours of labor for all, giving to all an equal opportunity for leisure in which to realize the best that is in them.

This power to change their conditions, the working class have, whenever they choose to exercise it. In their own hands lies their salvation. They cannot and will not be saved from without. Heaven-born saviours, middle class "intellectuals" (middle class, I mean, in feeling or in actual standpoint, whatever be their position; for any one, peasant or peer, who takes his stand on a working class basis, with a clear knowledge of the points at issue, and who in the class war ranks himself with us, becomes one of us by so doing), all such may as well follow Mr. Hyndman's example and give up the working class as "hopeless"—from their point of view. By the way, that gentleman seems to have reconsidered his position, for what reasons I know not. Can it be because the triumphant march of the S. L. P. shows that the working class is not hopeless? Or is it because he concludes that the workers, whom in the fullness of his middle class conceit he despises, can still be utilized to glorify his almighty personality and gain for him political standing?

The extension of machinery, the concentration of capital, the formation of trusts—all afford the cheering proof that capitalism contains its own contradiction, as the Hegelian dialectic puts it, or, in other words, bears within it the seeds of its own destruction. Not to be forgotten, too, amongst the other benefits of simplification which capitalism has (most unintentionally) conferred upon Socialism is the international net it has woven round the world. To oppose any or all of these developments is reactionary, for it is an attempt to "roll back the wheel of history." I shall conclude by another quotation from the "Bible of the Working Class," as it is called on the Continent.

"Along with the constantly diminishing number of the magnates of capital, who usurp and monopolize all advantages of this process of transformation, grows the mass of misery, oppression, slavery, degradation, exploitation; but with this, too, grows the revolt of the working class, a class always increasing in numbers, and disciplined, united, organized, by the very mechanism of the process of capitalist production itself. The monopoly of capital becomes a fetter upon the mode of production, which has sprung up and flourished along with, and under it. Centralization of the means of production and socialization of labor at last reach a point where they become incompatible with their capitalist integument. This integument is burst asunder. The knell of capitalist private property sounds. The expropriators are expropriated."—J. C. T., in "The Socialist," Edinburgh, Scotland, official organ of the S. L. P. of Great Britain.

FROM LABOR'S BLOOD

BIGGER PROFITS, BUT APPALLING LOSS OF LIFE ON RAILROADS.

3,233 Employes Killed and 39,004 Injured, While Earnings Were $34,000,000 More Than Last Year—5,219 Collisions Occur in Twelve Months.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The seventeenth annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitted to Congress today, shows that the preliminary income account for the year ending June 30, 1903, gives railway returns for 201,457 miles of line, which is approximately 98 per cent. of the entire mileage in the United States. Gross earnings for that year amounted to $1,890,150,679, or $9,382 per mile of line. Operating expenses aggregated $1,248,520,483, or $6,197 per mile, leaving net earnings of $641,630,196, or $3,185 per mile. Fifty-three million dollars in taxes are not included in this statement of operating expenses. Compared with the previous year, the net earnings are greater by some thirty-four millions and stock dividends are greater by nearly ten millions. In 1897 the gross earnings averaged only $6,122 and operating expenses $4,106 per mile of line.

One of the most significant things in railway operations for the past three years has been the marked and general advance in rates. These advances in transportation charges have accrued principally through increase of the published rate itself. Such increase applies in almost all sections of the country and to many of the most important kinds of traffic. Many advances have been worked by changes in classifications. The class rates have generally remained the same, but numerous commodities have been advanced from a lower to a higher class. These advances have been usually, if not always, the result of concerted action by the carriers.

Since the last annual report of the commission the safety appliance law has been amended in important particulars by an amendment approved March 2, 1903. This requires a fixed minimum of 50 per cent. of cars properly equipped with air brakes in working condition to be placed in each train. In cases where, because of high speed or steep grades, safety requires more than 50 per cent. specified in the amendment, the railroad is responsible in accordance with the terms of the original act, for the use of enough power brakes to insure efficient control of the train without the use of hand brakes.

With the end of the month of June last the reports which are made to the Commission by the railroads under the Accident law of March 3, 1901, completed a two years' record, and the totals of the principal items in these reports are given in the appendix. In the year ending June 30, 1903, the number of passengers killed in train accidents was 164, and of injured, 4,424; of employes killed, 895; injured, 6,440. Casualties from other causes, added to these, make totals of 321 passengers and 3,233 employes killed and 6,973 passengers and 39,004 employes injured. These numbers are larger by a considerable percentage than the corresponding numbers of the year last preceding.

Notwithstanding the great increase in various items of the record, the list of fatal accidents to passengers in train accidents is no larger than last year.

The most prominent fact in this year's record of train accidents is the appalling loss of life and property in collisions. The showing cannot be called materially worse nor materially better than that made a year ago, and the total number of passengers killed and injured does not differ from the record of the preceding year to any great extent, but the mere continuance of the record, though it be but little worse than in former years, is an evidence of the ruthless manner in which the capitalist owners of the railroads in their mad scramble for profits, despite safety appliance laws and other supposed restrictions.

Many railroads have equipped some of their lines with block signals, a measure which greatly reduces the chances of collision. Some important railroads do not use the block system. Most companies adopt it on parts of their lines, but not on other parts. Some use it part of the time or for some of the trains. Some adopt the principle, but have insufficient regulations. There occurred in the United States in the year under review an enormous number of collisions, 5,219, and (included in these) 10 collisions in each of which 7 or more persons were killed (104 persons in the 10 cases).

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

X., CLEVELAND, O.—(1) The article was satisfactory, only not timely. Shall use it later. (2) Other matter will be published.

O. M. J., LEE, ILL.—Letter was not received. Send articles whenever possible.

C. A. W., LONDON, CANADA—By order of the N. E. C., financial reports of the party have been excluded from The People. The reason is that these were too numerous. If one was published, all would have to be.

A. G. A., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Shall look up matter. Impossible this week on account of upset condition through fire.

S. H. U., SKOWHEGAN, ME.—Teddy's policeman's club will be published in the near future.

COMMITTEE SECTION VANCOUVER, B. C., S. L. P.—The management of "Il Proletario" has fallen into such irresponsible hands that they have no common sense of decency. It were hopeless to remonstrate with them on the impropriety of their continuing to keep the honored emblem of the S. L. P. All that can be done is to keep rats off the Party's emblem and name on the ballot.

J. T., SYRACUSE, N. Y.; J. M. F., DUQUOIN, ILL.; O. V. M., DENVER, COL.; W. E. K., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; L., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; O. S., COLUMBUS, O.; R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—Matter received.

D. J., NEW YORK.—Guess you will have to start a new party. Your article is not acceptable.

M. S., NEW YORK—When a party's organ speaks editorially, the whole party speaks. It is therefore obviously absurd for a party's organ to express views upon a subject that the party itself does not yet know its views on and is about to ascertain by general vote.

T. R. LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Spooner law is an act of Congress passed last year. In the House a bill, called the Hepburn bill was passed ordering the Nicaragua route for the Canal. When the bill got to the Senate, a compromise was made. Senator Spooner, from whom the law is called, offered an additional clause, by which the Panama route was to be given one more chance. The clause authorized the President to purchase the Panama canal, provided an agreement could be reached within a reasonable time, subsequently fixed by treaty as Sep. 23, between this country and Colombia. The Spooner law, is the Hepburn Nicaragua bill plus that clause. That law is now in force, and that is the law that the President violated.

J. D., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—If you read John Stuart Mill's monograph on Auguste Compte you will discover what a plagiarist Herbert Spencer was of the great Frenchman, whom Spencer never thanked for what he took from him. Even the great word "sociology", that Spencer is credited with having coined, he bodily pirated from Compte. Harriet Martineau alludes to the same matter.

T. M., NEW YORK—Only a person who can see no further than his nose will care a rap what these "Socialist" correspondents of European Socialist papers, stuff the European papers with. And only people who are stage strutters seek to place themselves under a false lime light that is bound to go out and leave them in the dark.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Wait till next week, or as soon thereafter as this office is again in good working order. The fire has very much thrown books, papers, etc., into disorder.

O., NEW YORK—Call at office.

C. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Is not that a good reason to communicate with those gentlemen, and give them some information that they badly need? Could you call here?

RUDOLPH CUSSY

Whereas, Nature saw fit to remove from the mass of the living and the struggling our honored and esteemed comrade, Rudolph Cussy, who, in spite of long-continued ill health, fought loyally and unflinchingly for the overthrow of the system under which all wage-workers suffer, the system which caused his early death; who, in spite of all the dust and confusion, brought into the labor movement by the enemies of the same, stood, head erect and mind clear, lending his aid to clarify the minds of his fellow-wage-earners, who, only a week before his departure from the land of the living, expressed his burning desire to see the mouthpiece of the revolutionary working class, The Daily People, beyond the reach of the enemy, and contributed his mite toward the Homestretch Fund; whose life, as a whole is a worthy example for all of us to follow.

We have lost in him a true, noble and honest comrade, dying upon the battlefield, a typical proletarian, true to the flag of his class from the cradle to the grave.

Resolved, That, as a tribute to his memory, we close up our ranks, and take up the work which he left unfinished with renewed zeal, vigor and determination, never to let up until the banner of the victorious proletariat shall triumphantly wave, as a sign of universal peace and happiness, above the head of the great human family.

Resolved, That this resolution be spread upon our minutes, and published in our official organ, The People.

Sixteenth Assembly District, S. L. P.
New York. Louis M. Wieder,
Committee on Resolutions.

PRESENTS FOR FAIR.

Presents for Masachusetts Fair will be received and forwarded by the following comrades: James F. Stevens, 16 Lynde street, Boston; Mrs. K. W. Anderson, 9 Kenney street, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. H. C. Hess, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain; Mrs. Dyer Enger, 1196 Tremont street, Boston; Mrs. J. W. Johnson, 27 Codman Park, Roxbury; Mrs. A. Vickstrom, 1 Sumner Court, Dorchester; Mrs. Geo. Nelson, 9 Wave avenue, Savin Hill; S. Swanson, 34 Woodward street, South Boston; Mrs. J. A. Jacobson, 52 Storey street, So. Boston; Christopher Hogan, 34 Orleans street, E. Boston; M. G. Powers, 30 Chapman street, Charlestown; Miss Sophie Fuglestad, 37 Crescent avenue, North Cambridge; John Sweeney, 75 Prospect street, Cambridge; Mrs. A. Mertensen, 15 Pritchard avenue, Somerville; Peter Neilsen, 74 Broad street, Woburn; Chas. H. Chabot, Broadway, Everett; Mrs. Frederick Hansen, 6 Elm street, Everett; Thos. P. Gallagher, 426 Boston street, Lynn.

CLEVELAND S. L. P. CONVENTION.

The city convention of the S. L. P. of Cleveland is called for Sunday, January 10, 1904, to meet at the Section's Hall, 356 Ontario street (German-American Bank Building), top floor, and will be called to order at 3 p. m. (suntime) sharp.

The principal business of this convention is to nominate candidates for the various public offices to be voted for at the municipal election in April.

It is the duty of each and every comrade to attend. Sympathizers and adherents of the S. L. P. are cordially invited.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

of one class against the economic privileges of another class. Would you deny that the capitalist class is enjoying privilege which the economic necessities of the class of the proletariat cannot tolerate?

B. J.—I guess that's so.

U. S.—That being so, the class struggle between the two exists—the one struggling to preserve its privileges, the other compelled to struggle to overthrow its foe or go down.

B. J.—(pensive)—Yes, there is a class struggle, no mistake about that, but——

U. S.—What now?

B. J.—But it is not absolutely necessary that the cause of the proletariat be upheld by the proletarians, nor that the cause of the capitalists be upheld by the capitalists. I have shown you how some non-proletarians are championing the cause of the proletariat; can't you conceive of the reverse, of proletarians upholding the cause of the capitalists?

U. S.—Most assuredly I can; the "pure and simple" labor misleaders—the Gompers, the O'Connels, the Mahons and such others—are doing so right along.

B. J.—Now then, what I did mean to say from the start was that it is senseless to judge a movement from the element that runs it.

U. S.—Even so, you err. Your premises are right, but your conclusions are wrong. The theory of the class struggle begins and ends with the demonstration of the fact that the present social movement involves the struggle between the economic class interests of the class that is stripped of property, and the class privileges of the class that has sponged up all property. If a member of the capitalist class upholds the economic interests of the proletariat, he stands squarely upon the class struggle against capitalism; vice versa, if a member of the proletariat upholds the economic interests of the capitalist class, he stands upon the principle of capitalism. The test in each case is: what principles does a man maintain?

B. J.—That's so.

U. S.—Now, then, the movement that lays stress upon the tax question, the expansion question, the China question, etc., is a capitalist and not a proletarian movement. It gives no thought to the wage question. Its mind is taken up with capitalist economics. Will you deny that?

B. J.—Guess I can't.

U. S.—That's the reason I pronounce none of these movements are a wage worker's movement. The non-wage worker who talks capitalist economics and is busied about capitalist issues is not on the side of the workers. The question is not whether Lafargue, Bebel, Ferri and the others are of the proletariat or not. The question is whether the doctrines these men preach are proletarian or capitalist doctrines. They preach proletarian doctrines, and that places them and their movement fully on the side of the proletariat.

B. J.—Y-e-s.

U. S.—The facts, then, are these:

1. The presence of two or three or more people of non-proletariat extraction in the movement of the proletarians does not change its character.

2. The character of a class movement depends upon the principles it stands on. If the principles are capitalist, it is a capitalist; if they are proletarian, it is a proletarian movement.

The Socialist Movement is strictly proletarian.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, C. A. Weitzel, 205½ Dundas street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held at 2-6 New Reade street, on December 18. J. Hammer in the chair. Absent, Gillhaus and Klein. Owing to the disorder in the office, caused by fire of the 16th inst., all business not pressing, including financial report, was laid over until next meeting.

Communications: From Santa Monica, Cal., a letter stating that one Charles Wilson, who claimed to have come from Seattle, had left behind unpaid debts. The writer suggests that this person may be identical with the Charles Becker, inquired about by Section Vancouver. The description given makes this unlikely. From Los Angeles, Cal., on a variety of matters, agitation, homestretch fund, etc. From Lynn, Mass., reporting election of new organizer. From Toronto, Ont., resolutions directed against method of conducting lectures by Buffalo (N. Y.) Labor Lyceum. Section Buffalo, having been communicated with and asked to present their side of the case, sent an explanatory letter setting forth the reasons why lectures are conducted in the manner complained of. Resolved, that this N. E. C. can see nothing wrong in the method pursued at Buffalo. From Section Boston, Mass., a letter accompanied with two musical instruments, a flute and piccolo, which the Section places at the disposal of the party to be sold for the benefit of The Daily People. From Cleveland, O., reporting the election of James Rugg as Secretary of Ohio S. E. C. in place of James Matthews, resigned. From Section Cleveland in the matter of the homestretch fund, explaining that the Section will raise its full share, though it will not be possible to do so by Jan. 1, owing to the fact that they are engaged in raising funds for the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung. From Louisville, Ky., on homestretch fund and reporting that the organization is in good shape. From Tuppenish, Wash. relative to publication of recent Colorado article on passes in leaflet form. From Butte, Mont., asking whether speaker can be secured. Secretary instructed to reply that effort will be made. From Ohio S. E. C., reporting loss of due stamps by Section Columbus and asking that these be replaced. Granted.

The Connecticut S. E. C. requested that the N. E. C. print a pamphlet in the Italian language containing a clear exposition of the tactical position of the S. L. P. Referred to Labor News Company. The Massachusetts S. E. C. asked for reopening of the case against the Labor News Companys on the plea that they desire to introduce further testimony; also on the ground that the Labor News had had opportunity to present verbal testimony. The Secretary was instructed to reply that no verbal testimony of any sort had been heard by the N. E. C., and that the committee of the N. E. C., in arriving at the decision to hold the Massachusetts S. E. C. liable for the bill had before it only the letters received and nothing else. Nevertheless, if the S. E. C. desire to be further heard in this matter this N. E. C. can see no objections, and will duly consider the matter. The Texas S. E. C. reported that the resignation of Word H. Mills, a member-at-large at Dallas, Tex., had been accepted unanimously.

The Secretary was instructed to issue the call for nominations of the city in which the national convention of 1904 is to be held, together with a notice to the State Executive Committees to take such action as is provided for in article 7, section 3, of the party constitution.

Adjourned.

Edward C. Schmidt,
Recording Secretary.

ILLINOIS S. E. C.

Meeting at Collinsville, Dec. 13, with Fennell in the chair. Suber and Yocum absent; excused. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications: From Missouri S. E. C. asking that the question of a joint meeting be held over until their new committee is elected in January. Agreed. From Duquoin, on plan of securing funds for party press and paying for supplies. From Peoria, on plans adopted to raise funds for party press and State fund. From G. Renner, of Jacksonville, on the movements of that Kangaroo, Collins, and pledging $25 to Homestretch Fund. From circulation department of People, asking for names and addresses of members-at-large. Granted.

A general discussion on plans for the coming year was entered into. (To be continued.)

Financial report:

General fund—Balance November 2, $4.48; Section Duquoin, 38 cents. Total, $4.86. Postage stamps, $1.38. Balance, $3.48.

State fund—Deficit, November 22, $1.99; received Section Madison County, $1. Deficit, 99 cents.

G. A. Jenning, Rec. Secy.

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS
An Old and Well-Tried Remedy.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,
AND TAKE NO OTHER KIND.
Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.

N. Y. S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held at The Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, on Saturday, December 12, 1903, Comrade A. Moren in the chair. Correspondence from the various Sections received and acted upon. Other routine business disposed of, and Comrade Emil F. Wegener notified to attend, as a compilation of the ballots of the vote to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Comrade George Abelson showed that he had been elected to the committee. Further consideration was given to the campaign of 1904. Adjournment followed.

D. Ferguson, Secy.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the S. E. C. of New Jersey was held at Hoboken on Dec. 13. Present—Herrschaft, Schroeder, Thuemmel, Berdan, Brown, Fallato and Duggan. Absent—Fricke. Excused—Dietrich.

Berdan was elected chairman. Communications were read from the N. E. C., from Comrade Walsh of New York, and from D. A. 4.

Report from Law Committee in Klawanski case that the case was not yet before the Supreme Court, owing to the failure of the Bayonne authorities to bring proper records of the case, was received.

Reports of the several sections showed good progress.

Charges preferred by Comrade Burgholz of Essex against Comrade Duggan of the same section were ordered returned, as the same were not sufficiently clear and the comrade had failed to show that he had exhausted his privileges before his own section.

The next State Convention will be held at Elizabeth on Sunday, February 7.

The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $43.41.

George P. Herrschaft, Secretary.

Massachusetts S. E. C.

Regular meeting Massachusetts S. E. C. held at Boston, Mass., December 13; called to order by John R. Oldham. Roll call showed Oldham, Coyle, Berry, Enger, Greenman, Hilberg, Chester and Young, present.

Neilsen absent, Hagan excused. Records of November 22 read and approved.

Communications: From National Secretary Henry Kuhn, on ruling of N. E. C. on exception raised by Section Everett; also on ruling of N. E. C. on matter of Massachusetts N. E. C. vs. Labor News Co. From Lowell on change of addresses of organizers. From financial secretary, bill for stationery and postage of 90c. ordered paid.

Berry reports that Fair Committee elected by S. E. C. has met the delegates from the Scandinavian Socialist Club and organized the Joint Fair Committee, and have held two meetings and made such arrangements as were possible. Comrade Young reported that Fair Committee had added Berry to the committee. Report accepted and action endorsed.

Agitation Commttee reported that State organizer is still working in Boston and will be sent to Woburn, Lawrence and Lowell for the rest of the year.

Section Boston turned over $15.75 and fifteen sub-lists to the financial secretary.

Coyle reports that he has sent out bills for leaflets to sections. Had not heard from any of them as yet.

On ruling of N. E. C. in the matter of Massachusetts S. E. C. vs. Labor News Co., secretary was ordered to write National Executive Committee asking that case be re-opened and further testimony heard from S. E. C. in explanation of the letters cited.

Secretary ordered to call a general meeting of party members, for Saturday, January 2, at 8 p. m., at 1165 Tremont street, Boston, for the purpose of organizing the State Committee in pursuance of action of conference and referendum thereon. Delegates to General Committee from Boston, Cambridge, Everett, Somerville, Woburn and Lynn, to meet at same place and time and organize auditing and agitation committees to make report on that date.

Recording Secretary was ordered to get out circular letter in sections on the work done and general situation.

Comrades Oldham and Berry elected as a committee of two to revise the constitution in accordance with amendments passed at conference and reaffirmed by referendum vote.

The matter of attempting to secure Comrade De Leon to tour this State later in the season was referred to the next General Committee, and the secretary ordered to write Comrade De Leon, and the sections, securing all information possible for the use of the committee of 1904.

Michael T. Berry,
Secretary, Massachusetts S. E. C.

CONNECTICUT N. E. C.

Connecticut State Executive Committee met at S. L. P. Hall, Hartford, Conn., December 13, with Fred Fellerman in the chair.

Roll call showed all present, with the exception of delegate from Kensington.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Correspondence:

From Rockville reporting local work, etc.

From New Haven sending in $4.80 for dues stamps.

From The Daily People requesting addresses of members at large; request granted.

From Charles Fantone, requesting aid of the S. E. C. in urging the N. E. C. to print a leaflet [illegible] Italian pertaining to the position [illegible] L. P. toward trades unions, its tactics, etc; laid over for new business.

Unfinished business:

Weekly People Prize Committee report was approved and ordered forwarded to Sections and members at large.

It is as follows:

"In order to engage individual endeavors to raise the circulation of the Party Press to the highest possible point, the Connecticut S. E. C. will award a gold watch, gent's or lady's, to any member or sympathizer who sends in the highest number of subscriptions under the following conditions:

"1. Subscriptions for The Weekly will only be counted in this contest.

"2. All subscriptions have to be sent to Secretary of S. E. C., A. Giergihsky, 136 Governor street, Hartford.

"3. Time: From January 1, 1904, to March 31, 1904. Any subscriptions sent in or arriving after this date will not be counted.

"4. If the highest number of subscriptions sent in by any individual remains below thirty yearly subscriptions, two half yearly's count for one yearly—no reward will be granted."

New business:

Motion approved to forward Comrade Fantone's proposition to the N. E. C.

Motion carried to have Charles Fantone attend to the building up of Italian Sections in the State.

Treasurer reports:

On hand October 1	$16.78
Income for Oct. and Nov.	121.20
Total	$137.98
Expenses for Oct. and Nov.	22.17
On hand Dec. 1	$115.81

E. Sherman, Rec. Secy.

TO MASSACHUSETTS SECTIONS.

75 Prospect street,
Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 17, 1903.

To the sections of S. L. P. in Massachusetts:

Comrades—At the meeting of the Fair Committee, S. L. P. and Scandinavian Socialist Club, held last night, December 16, the following motion was adopted:

That each section be invited to have a table at the Fair, to be held on February 25, 26, 27, 1904, at Minot Hall, corner West Springfield and Washington streets. Secretary ordered to write sections on this matter. An answer is urgently requested.

Address your reply to John Sweeny, secretary Fair Committee, 75 Prospect street, Cambridge.

Comrades—This Fair is held in the interest of The People and The Arbetaren. Three-quarters of the proceeds go to The People. Out of our part of the receipts the S. E. C. will get the funds to take The Daily People loan certificates, which you have ordered us to take, that is, twenty of them. So take hold and help make this Fair the success that it can be if you do your part. Send in your presents. Sell the tickets which will be sent you. In short, do all that you can to make it a "winner," and reply to Comrade Sweny's letter at once.

For the State Executive Commiteee S. L. P.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary,
99½ Chestnut street, Lynn, Mass.

IMPORTANT FOR BUFFALO.

The annual Christmas ball of the Buffalo Section, S. L. P., will be held this Saturday, December 26, at 8 p. m., in German-American Hall, corner Main and High streets. Good music has been secured and a general good time is anticipated.

The Ladies' Daily People Club has secured many valuable articles for the usual feature of this ball—the bazaar—and a chance to try their luck in securing them for a nominal price will be given to all.

The proceeds of the ball will be applied to support the Party Press and for local agitation, and every true Socialist in Buffalo is expected to come and bring family and friends along. Tickets, admitting a gentleman and lady, are twenty-five cents, and can be had at the door.

SECTION BOSTON, ATTENTION!

The series of agitation meetings to be carried on during the winter months will begin next Sunday evening, December 27th, at 8 p. m., in S. L. P. headquarters, 1165 Tremont street.

Comrade James Connolly (formerly of Dublin, Ireland), will be the opening speaker. Subject, "Our Debt to Society."

It is to be hoped that members of the party will help to make these meetings a success by attending and bringing their friends.

For the Committee, W. H. Carroll.

DETROIT CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

Annual Christmas festival and ball arranged by Section Detroit, Socialist Labor Party, will be held at Gitshlag's Hall, 820 Gratiot avenue, on Saturday evening, December 26. Music furnished by Wiedneft's famous family orchestra. Tickets, fifteen cents; at door, twenty-five cents.

COLUMBUS, ATTENTION!

Section Columbus, S. L. P., will give its second dance and social of the winter season at Buckeye Hall, 71 1-2 East State street, on Wednesday evening, December 30, 1903. Tickets—ladies, 15 cents; gentlemen, 25 cents. Refreshments served.

All interested in the Party's success are urged to give support to this entertainment. The Party needs money to support a headquarters, and for general expenses of carrying on the Party work.

Entertainment Committee.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS $4,643, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged	$1,008.02
C. Wills, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
J. P. Johnson, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
C. Sunberg, New Haven, Conn.	1.50
M. Stodd, New Haven, Conn.	.50
E. Oatley, New Haven, Conn.	.25
C. Schmidt, New Haven, Conn.	.50
L. Keinzy, New Haven, Conn.	.25
H. Daly, New Haven, Conn.	.25
H. K., New Haven, Conn.	.25
A. Alberg, New Haven, Conn.	.25
A. Weiss, city	3.00
M. Weinberger, city	1.50
J. J. Meighan, Coytersville, N. J.	1.00
D. Budwick, city	3.00
E. A. Reardon, city	1.00
S. M. Dehly, Seattle, Wash.	3.00
S. P. Kazie, Seattle, Wash.	5.00
P. Driscoll, Seattle, Wash.	3.00
J. G. Schaible, Seattle, Wash.	3.00
E. Schwartz, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
L. Johnson, Arcata, Cal.	3.00
C. F. Perkins, Fieldbrook, Cal.	3.00
L. Pershon, Vancis, Cal.	3.00
T. Enos, Scotia, Cal.	3.00
F. Frankel, city	1.00
L. V., city	1.00
J. J. Samuels, city	5.00
D. C. Wismer, N. Wales, Pa.	1.00
W. M. Bapp, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
A. Olson, city	3.00
J. Manny, city	1.00
O. H., city	.25
A. Muller, city	1.25
M. Wakengrin, city	.50
A. Meinecke, city	1.00
John Ngberg, city	.50
E. E. Nulin, city	1.00
B. Knuttson, city	1.00
V. Funke, city	.25
B. Anderson, city	.25
G. Grant, city	.25
J. Grunberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
A. L. Zimmerman, city	5.00
F. M. Hadsell, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
E. Baldwin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
H. Woffke, Holyoke, Mass.	1.00
M. H. Tiedeman, Holyoke, Mass.	1.00
O. Baumann, Holyoke, Mass.	1.00
Sec. Tacoma, Wash.	10.00
A. Turoff, Washington, D. C.	1.00
M. Bowler, Washington, D. C.	1.00
M. Dutline, Nat. Mil. Home, Ind.	.50
J. B. Dillon, Nat. Mil. Home, Ind.	3.00
Pfefferli, Nat. Mil. Home, Ind.	5.00
M. T. Cassidy, Haweak, Cal.	10.00
G. G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa.	3.00
S. S. Peterson, Worcester, Mass.	3.00
Leon Lacoste, New Orleans, La.	.25
H. Stassms, Rensellaer, N. Y.	3.00
Sec. Watervliet, N. Y.	5.00
J. M. Long, Watervliet, N. Y.	3.00
Sec. Allentown, Pa.	14.00
J. Simon, city	5.00
J. Zimmel, city	3.00
H. R. Englert, city	5.00
Sympathizers, Butte, Mont.	60.00
A member, E. St. Louis, Ill.	3.00
S. Armer, San Francisco, Cal.	3.00
A. Rachless, city	1.00
W. Hencke, Indianapolis, Ind.	3.00
F. P. Joake, Indianapolis, Ind.	3.00
Sec. Newport News, Va.	8.15
Sympathizer, Newport News, Va.	2.00
H. Somsen, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
H. Richter, Detroit, Mich.	10.00
George Hasseler, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
E. L. Barstow, Detroit, Mich.	3.00
S. M. Meyer, Detroit, Mich.	5.00
O. Justh, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
J. J. Le Bran, Detroit, Mich.	1.50
S. Levi, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
S. Leidertafil, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
J. Newman, city	2.00
J. P. Johnson, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
E. Oatley, New Haven, Conn.	.25
L. Keinzy, New Haven, Conn.	.25
George Zeitil, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
D. Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
J. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
O. M. Bernstorf, San Francisco, Cal.	3.00
O. Beldner, Jamestown, N. Y.	1.00
Safford, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Reber, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.	.50
Ervin, Philadelphia, Pa.	.50
Clun, Philadelphia, Pa.	.50
E. J. D., Duluth, Minn.	5.00
M. Jones, city	.75
James McGarry, Newburgh, N. Y.	1.00
John Royle, Newburg, N. Y.	1.00
A. B. Lafreniere, Moosup, Conn.	1.00
A. Kumpitsch, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
C. F. Roberts, Hartford, Conn.	5.00
A. Fantone, Hartford, Conn.	1.00
J. B. Williams, Hartford, Conn.	2.00
M. Strauss, Wallingford, Conn.	2.00
J. Brewer, Hartford, Conn.	3.00
R. Augustin, Hartford, Conn.	2.00
A. A. Rein, Hartford, Conn.	3.00
H. Huchstedt, Hartford, Conn.	2.00
R. Muden, Hartford, Conn.	2.00
J. Rosmeisl, Hartford, Conn.	3.00
A member, Hartford, Conn.	4.00
F. Isler, New York City	.50
Plomondon, New York City	2.00
Popper, New York City	1.00
Sec. Vancouver, B. C., Canada	5.00
C. Nelson, Vancouver, B. C.	3.00
J. B. Francis, Du Quoin, Ill.	2.00
O. E. Jones, Du Quoin, Ill.	2.00
T. Barndt, Souderton, Pa.	10.00
I. Hammer, city	3.00
K. Georgevitch, E. Pittsburg, Pa.	1.03
Jas. Kuley, Springfield, Vt.	3.00
C. Wippermann, St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
J. Graber, St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
H. Graber, St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
J. Johnson, St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
T. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
A. Alletrecht, St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
P. Herzel, St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
C. U., St. Louis, Mo.	12.00
Neumann, St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
M. Biell, St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
J. W., St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
H. Benjamin, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
H. Schmidt, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
Mrs. F. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
E. Reimann, St. Louis, Mo.	.50
Member, Minden Mines, Mo.	3.00
L. Lacoste, New Orleans, La.	.25
J. Milinkin, city	3.00
Wm. Heyman, city	2.00
Graney	2.00
Total paid	$1,417.95

Total pledged will be announced next week. There is an encouraging increase.

MASSACHUSETTS FAIR COMMITTEE

Meeting of committees chosen by Massachusetts S. E. C. of the Socialist Labor Party and the Scandinavian Socialist Club of Boston, in response to motion carried at Massachusetts State Convention of the S. L. P., held Sept. 27, 1903, and adopted by referendum vote, to take up twenty Daily People loan certificates, amounting to $400, called to order in Section Boston headquarters, Friday evening, Dec. 4, by Comrade Sweeney of Cambridge.

The following members were present: Engelhardt, of Everett; Young, Hess and Bohmbach, of Boston; Gallagher, of Lynn; D. Enger and Mrs. Enger, K. W. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Swenson, Gronoros and Petersen.

Comrade Enger was elected chairman; Comrade Sweeney, secretary, and Comrade Engelhardt treasurer.

Motion was adopted that a fair be held three-fourths of the proceeds to go to The Daily People, and one-fourth to "The Arbetaren."

Motion adopted that a hall committee consisting of Anderson, Bohmbach and Gronoros, be elected to engage a hall for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Motion adopted that the fair be held under the name of Boston Scandinavian Socialist Club and the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts.

Motion adopted that Comrade Young Mrs. Enger and Mrs. Anderson draft coupon tickets.

Motion adopted that chairman and secretary sign an order for $50 on treasurer of Scandinavian Socialist Club according to promise of loan.

Motion adopted that secretary call the roll at 8.45 p. m., and notify State Secretary of members absent twice without excuse.

Second meeting held Dec. 9.

Meeting called to order by chairman, D. Enger. Record of previous meeting read and approved. Adoption of report of coupon ticket committee, with a list of twenty prizes.

Adoption of report of hall committee, hiring Minot Hall, corner West Springfield and Washington streets, Boston, for the 25th, 26th, and 27th of February, 1904.

Motion carried that Comrades Hess and Swenson serve as printing committee.

Motion carried that there be 2,000 flyers printed.

Motion adopted that Comrade Berry be a member of this committee.

Motion adopted that Jacobson, Berry and Sweeny, form the press committee.

Motion adopted that Anderson, Gallagher and Peterson act on the entertainment committee.

Motion adopted that a sewing machine, valued at $30, be put up for the voting contest; also a suit of clothes valued at $20, with second prize of chair and a gent's hat.

Motion adopted that three books be allowed each contestant.

Roll call showed present Young, Engelhardt, Bohmbach, Hess, Gallagher, Kingham, Sweeny, Enger, Mrs. Enger, Anderson, Gronoros, Swenson and Peterson.

Third meeting held December 16, called to order by Chairman Dyer Enger. Roll call showed the following members present: Representing S. L. P.—F. J. Callan, F. Bohmbach, W. H. Young, H. C. Hess, M. T. Berry, T. P. Gallagher, E. Rengham, L. H. Engelhardt and J. Sweeney; Scandinavian Socialist Club—D. Enger, Mrs. Enger, W. K. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, S. Swenson, J. A. Jacobson, A. Peterson, K. Gronoros and G. Nelson.

Minutes of previous meeting approved.

Printing Committee reported having got tickets and flyers with addresses of those appointed to look after and receive presents for the Fair. Adopted.

Motion carried that there be one hour's dancing each evening of the fair.

Motion carried that Comrade J. A. Jacobson take charge of coupon books, and send them to sections and Scandinavian Socialist Club.

Motion adopted that each section in the State be invited to have a table at the Fair, also to take care of the same.

Secretary instructed to ask for an answer to their intention.

Adoption of report that contestants for the prizes in the voting contest shall be awarded next in order, if collected enough to cover first prize.

Adopted that Comrade Paucher be invited to have his glass blowing exhibition at the Fair.

Adopted that Comrade J. W. Johnson be invited to have his tables with games. Committee consisting of Young and Bohmbach to see about them.

Moved that we adjourn and meet Wednesday evening, December 23.

John Sweeney, Secretary.

NEW YEAR'S EVE ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE

OF THE

Socialist Labor Party

Thursday, December 31, 1903,

SOUTH SIDE TURNER HALL, - - - PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

Select Program. Grand Raffle. Thobe's Orchestra.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS PER COUPLE; EXTRA LADIES 15 CENTS

AUTHORIZED AGENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 194 Upson street.
ALBANY, N. Y.—James J. Corcoran.
BALTIMORE, MD.—R. W. Stevens, 632 Columbia avenue.
BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow street.
BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Lamartine street, Jamaica Plain.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 819 Broad street.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—B. Reinstein, 521 Broadway.
BUTTE, MONT.—P. J. Dwyer, 432 East Broadway.
CANTON, O.—John H. G. Jurgens, 1106 Hight street.
CHICAGO, ILL.—Frank Hruby, 2639 Monticello avenue; Jeremiah Nagle, 337 Indiana street, flat 6.
CINCINNATI, O.—C. Evans, 413 Pike street.
CLAYPOOL, IND.—Oliver P. Stoner.
COLUMBUS, O.—Otto Steinhoff, 493 South Third street; Oscar Freer, 222½ North Third street.
CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 78 Fairfield street; Fred Brown, 225 Isabella street.
CLINTON, IOWA—E. C. Matson, 102 Howes street.
COLLONSVILLE, ILL.—William Veal.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso street.
CORNING, N. Y.—Clement Wolff, P. O. box 83.
DENVER, COLO.—Aug. Schroeder, 15 Good Block.
DETROIT, MICH.—P. Friesma Jr., 334 Arndt street.
DUBLIN, IRELAND—J. W. O'Brien, 43 Belvidere place.
DULUTH, MINN.—Edward Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—G. A. Jenning, 1525 Broadway.
ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third street.
ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 West Nineteenth street.
EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 East Pennsylvania street.
EVERETT, MASS.—Charles H. Chabot, 181 Broadway.
FALL RIVER, MASS.—Robert Bateson, 371 Crescent street.
GARDNER, MASS.—Thomas Smith, 18 Greenwood street.
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND—Paul A. Stewart, 67 Adelphi street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 East Pine street.
GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—J. F. Sloan.
HAMILTON, O.—Ben Hilbert Jr., 811 Central avenue.
HAMILTON, ONT. (CANADA)—Isaac Shapiro, 64 Ferguson avenue South.
HARTFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellerman, 2 State street.
HOBOKEN, N. J.—Julius Eck, 310 Garden street.
HOLYOKE, MASS.—M. Ruther, 17 Glen street.
HOMESTEAD, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity street.
HOUSTON, TEXAS—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston avenue.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 North Noble street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. de Castro, 714 West Railroad street.
KALAMAZOO, MICH.—A. Louwet, 604 Village street.
KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Joseph Trautwein, 1113 Stewart avenue.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—O. M. Howard, 1215 Independence avenue.
KERN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.
LAWRENCE, MASS.—Gilbert S. Smith, 125 Garden street.
LINCOLN, NEB.—Dr. H. S. Aley, P. O. box 1015.
LONDON, ONT. (CANADA)—George L. Bryce, 317 Grey street.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—George Anderson, 205½ South Main street.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thomas Sweeney, 1460 High street.
LOWELL, MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder street.
LYNN, MASS.—Jacob Orers, Highland House.
MALDEN, MASS.—Henry Lyndell, 27 Stanton street.
MARLBORO, MASS.—Henry Tebeau.
MARION, IND.—Joseph B. Dillon, box 90, National Military Home.
MEDWAY, MASS.—John Cunningham, Village street.
MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. box 774.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—John Vierthaler, 340 Fifth street.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Charles A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue South.
MONTREAL, CANADA—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.
NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Wittel, 78 Springfield avenue.
NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGoff, 351 Sawyer street.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Roger W. Egan, 200 East Main street.
NEW HAVEN, CON.—Christian Schmidt, 203 Foster street.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Leon Lecoste, 2402 Iberville street.
NORTH ABINGTON, MASS.—Jer. Devine.
NOVINGER, MO.—D. A. Reed.
PATERSON, N. J.—John C. Butterworth, 110 Albion avenue.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Charles H. Dana, 109 Dexter street.
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Charles Zolot, 1511½ Main street.
PEORIA, ILL.—Fred Lichtsinn, 303 Argo street.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Edmund Seidel, 2125 Bridge street.
PUEBLO, COLO.—I. A. Knight, 105 North Union avenue.
RICHMOND, VA.—J. E. Madison, corner Lewis and Hollings streets.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Charles R. Ruby, 861 Clinton avenue South.
ROCKVILLE, CONN.—Fred Suessman, 13 River street.
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—Frank Leitner, 207 Matagorda street.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—J. A. Stromquist, New Washington Hotel, 384 Fourth street; J. A. Roulston, 305 Larkin street.
SAN PEDRO, CAL.—Alexander Muhlberg.
SAN JOSE, CAL.—Fred Hamann, 42 Eldorado street.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—C. E. Hager, 2218 Cass avenue; John W. Neumann, 1616 South Twelfth street; J. R. Strupel, 307½ Pine street.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—Samuel Johnson, 594 Jackson street.
ST. CHARLES, MO.—R. H. McHugh
SALEM, MASS.—John White, 1 Bartor square.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—A. G. Allen, 525 Second street.
SAGINAW, W. S., MICH.—Henry Ulbricht, 1015 Mackinaw street.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—H. Warlett, 266 Broadway, Bellview.
SEATTLE, WASH.—William H. Walker, 903 Post street.
SHEBOYGAN, WIS.—F. H. Buer, 620 Pennsylvania avenue.
SOMERVILLE, MASS.—A. Quarnstrom, 22 Wyatt street.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—Emil Singewald, General Delivery.
SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND—Alfred Harbut, care L. Warden, Green Grocer and Florist, London road.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—F. A. Nagler, 141 Highland street.
SUTERSVILLE, PA.—Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. Trainor, Room 14, Myers Block.
TACOMA, WASH.—C. M. Carlson, 3600 South J street.
TORONTO, ONT. (CANADA)—Percy Kemp, Bracondale P. O.
TROY, N. Y.—G. F. Bussey, 93 Sixth avenue, North Troy.
TUCSON, ARIZ.—M. E. Coggins.
TUOLUMNE, CAL.—J. B. Ferguson.
TWO HARBORS, MINN.—V. C. Koneczny.
UTICA, N. Y.—John Rapp, 23 Niagara avenue.
VANCOUVER, B. C. (CANADA)—Thomas Barker, 1369 Bornby street; Bert Surges, 235½ Princess street.
WINNIPEG, MAN. (CANADA)—Andrew Walther, 209 Austin street.
WOBURN, MASS.—James L. McDermott, 11 Grove street.
WEBSTER, MASS.—C. W. Doyle, 25 School street.
WATERVLIET, N. Y.—George McCune, 1234 Fourth avenue.
WILKINSBURG, PA.—J. A. McConnell.

NOW 'TIS McGILL

(Continued from Page 1.)

responsible for the ills the working class of America is suffering from; that they—and not the 'monopolists,' 'gold bugs' or 'capitalist politicians,' against whom these fakirs love to declaim—are, in this country, the essential hindrance to the improvement of the condition of the American workingman; that they have lived upon the backs of the rank and file and brought it into disrepute by their imbecility, ignorance, viciousness and corruption; and that the sole reason of the rage of these gentry and their minor candle-holders is that they know that the workers are at last 'onto them,' and their days are numbered.

"If my denouncers in the C. L. U. are honest in their opinions they will not fail to accept this challenge; if they decline they convict themselves. At any rate, I shall be there, prepared for either emergency. Respectfully,

"D. De Leon."

All the other papers produced extensive extracts from this letter the next and following days with excellent headlines, such as "Hot Shot for the Fakirs," etc., and thus kept the pot boiling down till to-day. The quintet felt itself uncovered. Each swore that he had said nothing, and threw the blame on the "other fellows," and so on.

Thus the meeting got the very fullest advertising and drew upon itself a strong interest. The quintet did not appear, but some of the other delegates to the C. L. U. did, and two of them, after my address, and in the interval allowed for questions, rose to assure that "it was all a mistake." In answering the last question and closing the meeting, I said:

"As those gentlemen of your C. L. U., who I am told denounced the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the Socialist Labor Party and myself, have not turned up, I request the delegates of the C. L. U. present to carry to their body this message from me: To our denouncers, say I am not angry—on the contrary, happy. I owe them a debt of gratitude; we are deeply thankful to them for helping us to make the fact clear to the masses that a deep, unbridgeable chasm separates the New Trade Unionists and Socialists from the rascal crew that is hired by capital to do its dirty work; to the others say that with the time they will realize that we are their truest friends and that the flaming sword we wield is wielded only against their combined exploiters—the capitalist and the labor fakir."

Twenty-five men put their names down to form an American section, and the pledge was taken to set up a Presidential (electoral) Socialist ticket this year in Kentucky,

Thus stood things in 1896.

PHILADELPHIA LECTURES.

Lectures are held in Dahlgren Hall 2434 Kensington avenue, every Sunday at 3 p. m. The lecture for Sunday December 27, is entitled "A Criticism of Carroll D. Wright's Report on Capital and Labor," and will be delivered by E. Seidel. As these lectures are held for the purpose of providing Socialist education, it is the duty of every Comrade and sympathizer to see that they are well attended by strangers.

SECTION RENSSELAER.

Special meeting of Section Rensselaer County, Sunday, Dec. 27, 3 p. m., for election of officer and other business of importance. All members should be present.

Organizer.